

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOL. 1—NO. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

FIVE CENTS.

## IRISH AMERICAN SOCIETY

**History of the Organization of One of the City's Best Societies.**

**Started for the Purpose of Benefiting and Assisting All Irishmen,**

**Its Doors Are Open to All Politics and Religion Set Aside.**

**Officered by Some of the Best Known Business Men of the City.**

**WHEN AND WHERE IT MEETS.**

The Irish-American Society was organized in this city in September, 1897. The promoters of this organization are among Louisville's most leading and prominent Irish-American citizens. The formation of such a society in this city had for its object the bringing together of all Irish-Americans in the city, regardless of their religious or political affiliations, wherein they might assemble, and, after mature deliberation, decide as to what action upon the part of such an organization would be productive of the greatest good for the greatest number, thereby insuring unity of action in all matters of public import and a perpetual struggle for the attainment of the present and future welfare of their nationality. That such an organization has been an absolute necessity in Louisville for a number of years every Irish-American realizes. The Irish people and their descendants are a distinct and separate class of people unto themselves, and their most characteristic trait is the combative spirit, always divided and arrayed against themselves in political matters. While the Irish-American Society has both Republicans and Democrats of Irish origin in its make-up, and, while the by-laws and constitution of the organization expressly prohibit any reference to political matters in the society of the political affiliation of its members, nevertheless it is true that this organization will be a silent yet powerful and influential factor in the future politics of this city and State, and as such aspiring politicians shall have to reckon with it. This reference as to the political course of this society is not meant to infer that the organization will be turned into a political club, but that, having been organized with the sole object in view of bringing about a closer relationship and a better understanding of the varied and diversified interests of all Irish-Americans, and for the advancement of their interests in common, it will, as a matter of course, be recognized that the attainments of such recognition can only be had through concerted action on their part, thereby demonstrating the wisdom of the maxim, "In union there is strength." That the success and future progress of the society is assured there can be no doubt. It is yet in its incipency and has a membership of 1,200 active members, among whom are some of the most prominent men in our city.

The society meets the first and third Thursday night in every month in the A. O. H. Hall, 331 West Market street, and is continually taking in new members. Any one of Irish origin can be proposed for membership, and the dues of the society are \$1 per year. The officers of the society are:

President—Mike Muldoon.  
First Vice President—Thomas Keenan.

Second Vice President—Thomas Tobin.

Financial and Recording Secretary—Thomas Drewry.

Treasurer—John H. Whallen.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Tully.

The next meeting will be Thursday night, July 21, and President Muldoon requests that all members be present.

Owing to the absence from the city of several of the officers and members of the society we were unable to obtain the number of cuts we desired, and therefore have deferred their publication to a future issue, when the full roster of officers will appear in the usual first-class style of this journal.

### THANKS FOR OUR VICTORIES

To Be Offered in the Roman Catholic Churches Sunday—Prayers for the Dead.

Cardinal Gibbons has issued a circular to be read in the Roman Catholic churches tomorrow morning, which is intended to carry out the suggestion made by President McKinley that the people of the land unite in giving thanks for the victory of the American fleet off Santiago.

The Cardinal's letter calls upon the people to return thanks to Almighty God for His blessing upon the arms of this land in the conflict with the Spanish fleet, for the victory achieved and the escape of the Americans, who sustained comparatively no loss.

The circular further asks that prayers be said for an early and bloodless end to the war. The Cardinal also directs in his letter that certain prayers be said by the clergy at this service for the blessings of God.

Thanksgiving services were held in many of the churches in New York last Sunday, in accordance with the proclamation of President McKinley, asking that thanks be returned for the victories of the American army and navy. At St. Patrick's Cathedral a prayer of thanks from the Roman Missal was offered at all the masses, and the De Profundis was said for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen in battle.

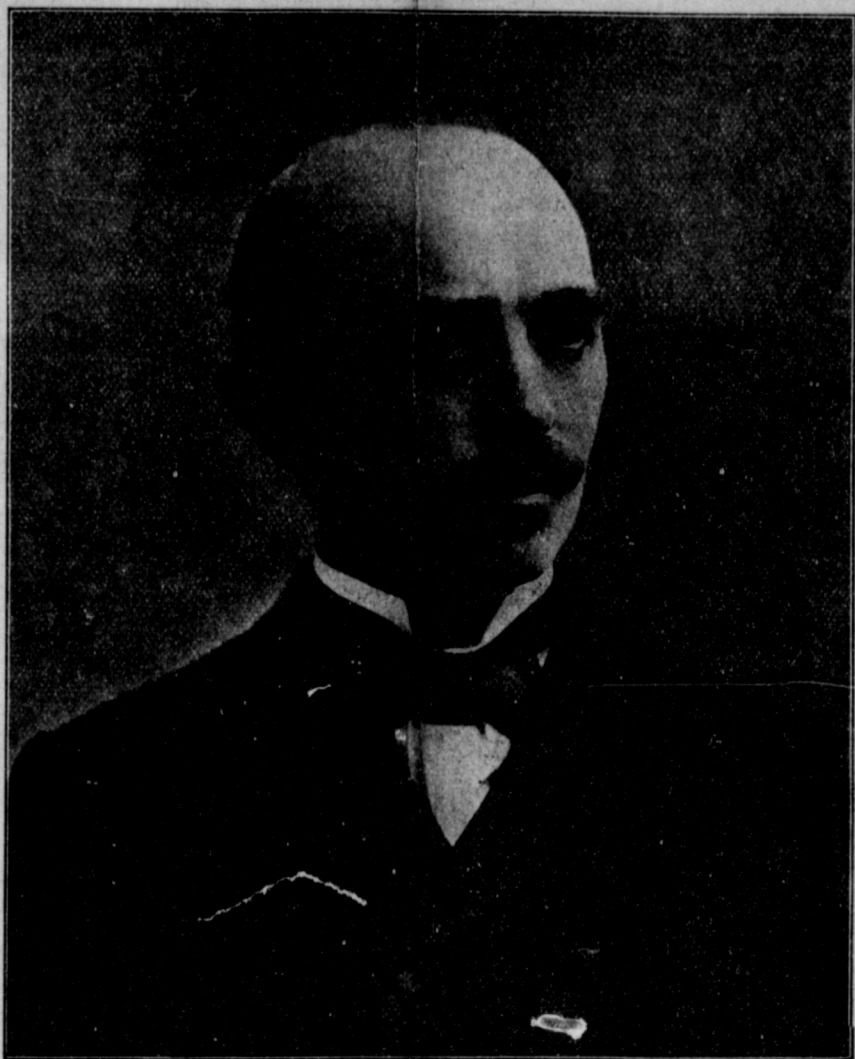
### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

**Raises His Voice In Behalf of an Early Restoration of Peace.**

The following, which explains itself, was issued by Archbishop Ireland last week:

The President of the United States has invited by solemn proclamation the American people to offer upon their next assemblage for divine worship thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories gained by our army and navy, and to pray with earnest fervor that the Almighty may in His love for the children of men speedily remove from us the afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to the domain ravaged by the cruel strife the boon of security and tranquility. In accordance with the request of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in all the churches of this diocese on next Sunday, after high mass, the "Te Deum" will be chanted in thanksgiving for the victories gained, and the Litany of Jesus will be recited for the speedy granting of peace to the nations now engaged in deadly warfare.

The Archbishop himself delivered, in the Cathedral, at St. Paul, Minn., Sunday morning, a powerful sermon, his theme being this proclamation by the President.



HON. MATT O'DOHERTY.

### CHARLES D. JACOB, JR.,

**Met His Death at San Juan While Trying to Rescue a Wounded Comrade.**

Probably nothing in a long time has caused as much general sorrow and comment as the news that young Charles D. Jacob, Jr., had been killed in the battle with the Spaniards before Santiago de Cuba. Not only was the young man well known and popular himself, but he was the son of one of the best and most popular men in the city and State.

The first news his family and friends had of his sad death was contained in the press dispatches. At first it was hoped there might be a mistake, as the name was spelled wrong, but later dispatches leave no doubt as to the sad result.

He fills a hero's grave in Cuban soil, having been killed instantly by a shrapnel while attempting to rescue a wounded comrade—First Sergeant Barry.

Mr. Ellis M. Headley, of this city, a member of Jacob's regiment, who was left at Fort McPherson, has the story of the latter's death from wounded members of his troop sent from Santiago. In a telegram he relates it as follows:

"Fort McPherson, Ga., July 12.—I learn from a wounded trooper of the First Cavalry in the hospital here of the death of Charles D. Jacob, Jr., July 1, while attempting to carry First Sergt. Barry, of his troop, who had been wounded by Spanish sharpshooters, out of the line of fire of the enemy. At the time of the death of Jacob four troops of the First Cavalry were lying concealed behind an embankment about a half a mile from the trenches surrounding San Juan, where were located the heavy batteries protecting the approach to Santiago, awaiting commands, when an observation balloon settled just in the rear of them and attracted the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters and light artillery. First Sergt. Barry, being upon the embankment, was wounded, and Jacob, seeing he would be killed unless immediately brought to cover, promptly ran forward, and while attempting to carry him out of line of fire was struck in the head by a shrapnel and instantly killed. He also received several bullet wounds.

"I have this information from several eye-witnesses, all of whom were comrades in his troop and well acquainted with him. Jacob was buried

about nine miles from El Caney, between El Caney and San Juan. His grave is marked by a wooden headpost.  
E. M. HEADLEY."

At the outbreak of the present war Jacob thought his chance had come, and so at once joined the First Cavalry, enlisting under his old friend, Lieut. Senon Wright. His regiment was ordered almost at once to Cuba, and it was before Santiago that he and a number of his comrades in arms fell.

The last words his father received from him were written at Tampa, Fla. He wrote a jolly letter saying that he had endured so many kinds of discomforts and hardships since he left home that he felt sure when he returned from the war he would be able to stand anything.

Charles D. Jacob, Jr., was twenty-one years of age last April. He received his early education in the city schools. Then he attended the Kentucky Military Institute, where he became a favorite on account of his jovial disposition and fondness for military tactics.

The sympathy of the entire city is expressed for Mr. Jacob, and if there can be any compensation for his bereavement, it lies in the knowledge of the circumstances attending his son's death. Surely his name will be an adornment to the record of the bravest sacrifices of our American noblemen.

### HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hibernian Knights was held at A. O. H. Hall last Friday night, with President Taylor in the chair. After transacting a great deal of routine business the Knights initiated five new members, and five others were proposed for the next meeting night.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation by Company A of a beautiful map of Ireland, the finest one in the State, to Hibernian Hall. It was much admired.

The officers of the company are P. J. Breen, Captain; William J. Lawler, First Lieutenant; A. J. Campbell, Second Lieutenant; Jerry Hallahan, Treasurer, and Dan Harnedy, Secretary.

Company A will have a drill next Thursday night at Seventh and the river at 8 o'clock.

The Catholic Knights and Ladies of America of Branch No. 1 are rapidly increasing its membership. This branch is composed of zealous workers.

### THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

**Celebrated the Glorious Fourth at Fountain Ferry Park—A Vast Crowd of People.**

The Fourth of July celebration of the Commercial Club was held at Fountain Ferry Park, there being 5,000 people present, where a big platform had been built. This was decorated with flags and bunting. Across the platform was stretched a banner with the words: "Louisville Commercial Club," in commemoration of the day. At 4 o'clock the programme was opened by President Ed. H. Bacon, of the Commercial Club, in a speech of welcome to the big crowd, made up of Louisville people and many strangers. "America" was then sung by the chorus, accompanied by the band and audience. Miss Katie Elliott sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Music Festival chorus and the band.

The Hon. Edward J. McDermott was then introduced by President Bacon. Mr. McDermott alluded to the glorious news from Cuba and the East, and then spoke of the danger which lay in too much success. It was not great navies nor great standing armies which made a country great, but its institutions of learning and its great opportunities for general education. This country did not want to be the greatest fighting nation or the nation with the greatest amount of territory. It wanted to be the nation with the greatest freedom. And it was willing to aid any other nation which was seeking to bring about its freedom.

Judge Toney followed Mr. McDermott and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, in which he opposed any entangling alliance or expansion of territory, preferring to follow the teachings and doctrines that have been handed down from Washington, Jefferson and Monroe.

Judge Toney was followed by Mr. R. Lee Suter, who surprised his audience by advocating an alliance with England and adopting her grasping and greedy policy, and referred slightly to the remarks of his predecessors. His address impressed only a few of the many people present.

In an interview with Judge Toney for this paper concerning the remarks made by Mr. Suter, the Judge said that the audience was in thorough accord with the speakers who had spoken against territorial expansion for the mere sake of conquest and against the Anglo-Saxon alliance in which America would be assigned a mere second place; that there were a few in the audience who squirmed like caterpillars in hot ashes under the lashes of their favorite doctrine, and although the speakers were the invited guests of the Commercial Club, under whose auspices and at whose expense the celebration was had, one gentleman got up in the audience before the speakers and called out to the Chairman of the meeting that he and his followers, who opposed the views expressed by the speakers of the day, should be heard, and insisted on Mr. Lee Suter being called to the stand. The Chairman politely said he would hear Mr. Suter if he desired to speak. Lee came forward, and for twenty minutes spun out an amusing set of yarns in his own captivating way. He said this was new America and a new era, and that henceforth America would go forward upon a new policy of territorial expansion by conquest; that our motto was to take all in sight and hold all we could take; that we would take the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and coal stations on every island, and that it would only be a question of time when we would take China; that the doctrines and principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe and the farewell address of Washington were good enough in their time and generation, but that they were now worn out and moth-

eaten; that he wanted an alliance with England, and that the world should echo to the music of our drums and cannons of conquest. Mr. Suter very frankly confessed to the soft impeachment that his crowd wanted the entire earth, and the audience laughed.

The speeches made by Judge Toney and Mr. McDermott on the above occasion recalled to the audience the memories of 1776, and plainly and forcibly portrayed the lessons and warnings taught by the doctrines of the fathers and founders of the republic. Both speakers warned the audience against the heresies of modern iconoclasts who would have our Government turn its back upon those policies under which it has lived so gloriously for 100 years. They warned the people of the danger of following the policy which Spain has followed for 300 years, and which has brought her into her present state of national decrepitude and contempt—the policy of national aggrandizement and territorial expansion. They showed by reference to history that there never was a nation that had adopted a policy of national aggrandizement and territorial expansion that hadn't fallen of its own weight. As Judge Toney said, history proves that national expansion by conquest was but a livery to hide multiplied sufferings and lengthening chains, and the Judge reaffirmed and reasserted the same opinions in the above interview, and said that he feared that a policy pursued upon the lines of national conquest for purely national aggrandizement would be the beginning of the end of our glorious republic.

### A GOOD MAN GONE.

**Death of Samuel B. McGill, One of the Old-Time Irish Merchants of Louisville.**

Samuel B. McGill, an old and respected Irish resident of this city, died at his home, 935 Sixth street, July 4, and the announcement of his death caused widespread regret. His age was 62. He had been ill for several weeks.

For many years Mr. McGill conducted the cigar and tobacco business on Green street, near Fourth, and recently moved his business to Jefferson street, from where he retired on account of poor health. He was one of the original members of the Catholic Knights of America. He was a quiet, gentle and unassuming man and a familiar and popular character.

The funeral took place from the Dominican church July 6. The fact that the celebrant of the requiem mass was Father H. McGill, O. P., son of the deceased, rendered the services peculiarly impressive. Father Husenfoss, O. P., delivered a beautiful funeral address, touching upon the character and Christian life of the deceased, and compared him with a soldier who had passed through a glorious campaign.

### UNITY COUNCIL OUTING.

Leaving from the foot of First street Tuesday morning, Unity Council, No. 114, Y. M. I., has arranged to give its first outing at Fern Grove. Music, dancing and the very best of good things to eat will characterize a picnic that is to be enjoyed.

### MISS JULIA SMITH THE WINNER.

St. Paul's church gave its picnic at Fern Grove Monday. Two boats were necessary to carry the crowds, which numbered about 2,500 people. Music, dancing and other amusements made the affair an enjoyable one.

Miss Julia Smith won the prize offered the young lady selling the largest number of tickets. She sold \$130 worth, about \$40 more than any of her competitors. Miss Smith is the daughter of Officer Denny Smith.

This is the only Irish-American paper published in the State.



# ORATION

Delivered by the Hon. Matt O'Doherty at Phoenix Hill on July 4.

A Powerful Arraignment of the Enemies of Our Glorious Country.

History Reviewed and the Absurdity of Alliance Made Clear.

Patriotic, Eloquent and Wise, It Was Received with Great Applause.

GREAT ADDRESS—GREAT OCCASION

The patriotic, eloquent and powerful address delivered by Hon. Matt O'Doherty upon the occasion of the annual Fourth of July celebration of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Phoenix Hill Park was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and at times his great eloquence held the vast audience spellbound. At its close he was the recipient of one of the grandest ovations ever witnessed on a similar occasion. Mr. O'Doherty spoke as follows:

We have gathered here to celebrate the birthday of the grandest republic the world has ever known.

To every American citizen worthy of the name this is the day of days. What memories it calls up. What love it inspires. What gratitude it should call forth!

Lexington, Bunker Hill, Concord, Valley Forge, Yorktown and a hundred other battlefields, sacred to freedom, consecrated by the blood of martyrs, teach lessons of sacrifice, trial and heroism which challenge and have received the admiration of the world.

Looking back gratefully and wistfully through the mists of the years that have rolled by since that Magna Charta of human rights, the Declaration of American Independence, first offended the startled ears of British tyrants, to the great characters who participated in the struggle which was destined by heaven's decree to give it force and life, we see many whose devotion and heroism win our love and esteem; indeed a whole host of patriots, soldiers and statesmen arise like stars in the firmament of our vision and we instinctively bow in reverence before the virtue which inspired and the bravery which marked their action; but among them all, yet above them all, shining in native splendor, with a luster far exceeding that of all others, our eyes rest upon the Father of his country, the very sun of the revolution without the light and heat of whose beams it must have perished in an ocean of blood, the ever glorious and immortal Washington.

Next to him and forming with him strange but pleasing contrast there arises before us a man inspired with a love of justice and of human freedom as pure and sublime as ever attested the divine origin of immortal destiny of the human soul, a gallant son of La Belle France, the brave and generous Lafayette, without whose timely aid it is feared that Washington, with all his bravery and ability, would have shared the unfortunate fate of the no less gifted Robert Emmett. There can be no doubt that the American Revolution was among the most important, if not itself the most important political event in the history of the world. Washington and his associates represented the cause of liberty and progress for the whole human race, but no more certainly than England represented then,

as she does still, its greed and avarice, that avarice which in all ages has been the mother of wrong and oppression, whose insatiable maw is never satisfied, which builds up class and privilege and is ever assailing the rights of the masses of men to share equally in the blessings and bounty of their common Father. It was, indeed, a wonderful struggle however regarded. On one side, the most powerful as well as the most brutal and despotic of monarchical powers, to whom defeat or humiliation had been for years practically unknown; on the other, an infant nation with nothing matured but its love of freedom, without revenue or resource but such as the exhaustless love and indomitable courage of its citizens might offer.

There was apparently but one possible outcome for so unequal a contest, and one only could have come to it but for the superintending providence of God who shapes alike the destinies of men and nations. There is, indeed, but worthy recognition of this great truth in the closing stanza of Key's immortal poem:

"So be it ever when Freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desolation, Blessed with victory and peace may the Heaven ransom'd land Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation! For conquer we must while our cause is just, And this be our motto, 'In God is our Trust,' And the Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

How well Washington and his associates did their great work, upon what a solid basis they placed the foundation of the republic, how wisely they planned the structure and how carefully they reared it, the storms which for more than a century have vainly beaten upon it, as the waves beat upon the rocks which limit their course, abundantly attest.

American citizens of Irish blood or extraction do, and indeed should, take a peculiar interest and pleasure in honoring the memory of the men by whose heroism and devotion American independence was accomplished and the Stars and Stripes were made to float in triumph over the blood-stained flag of England.

They recall with pride the honorable and important share men of their blood and race had in that magnificent achievement. There are fewer names dearer to Irishmen the world over than that of Jack Barry, of Wexford, the father of the American navy and its first Commodore.

The first naval battle for American independence, the Lexington of the seas, was fought by Jeremiah O'Brien and his five brothers, all natives of Cork, near Machias, Maine; Major General John Sullivan, son of a Limerick schoolmaster, captured the first fort and the first gun in the war of the revolution; Anthony Wayne; Patrick Calhoun, father of John C. Calhoun; Major Kelly, who destroyed the bridge over Stoney Brook, near Princeton, and in the face of Cornwallis' army; Col. John McClure, who was killed at Hanging Rock, and whose command was known as the Rock Creek Irish; Col. Alex. Lowry, who commanded the Donegal men at the battle of Brandywine; Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington; William Jasper, immortalized by his daring and patriotic deeds; Major General Richard Montgomery, who laid down his life at Quebec for American freedom; Col. Stephen Moylan, "the Murat of the Revolution," as he has been called, and John Hand, Washington's Adjutant General, are but few of the vast number of Irishmen who risked life and fortune in the cause of American independence. It is but familiar history that Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was by far the wealthiest of the signers, and that Thomas Lynch was the youngest of that immortal band. Indeed, the testimony as to the share taken by men of Irish blood in the war of the revolution comes to us from a source that can not be charged with any special prejudice in our favor.

At an investigation had in the British House of Commons, when all facts were readily ascertainable, it was developed that fully one-half of the

rebel army, as it was called—that following Washington—was made up of Irishmen.

It was not, therefore, without reason that the Continental Congress issued a special address to the people of Ireland in which we find the following language:

"We are desirous of the good opinion of the virtuous and humane. We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing you with the true state of our motives and objects, the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy and determine the merits of the controversy with impartiality and precision. Your Parliament had done us no wrong. You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind, and we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America."

Every school boy knows with what inhuman savagery England prosecuted the war against Washington and his followers. In violation of all rules of civilized warfare she armed the Indian savages and let them loose without restraint or control to devastate the hearths and homes of Americans. She tried every means and exerted every effort, fair and foul, to put down the rebellion. The bribe, the faggot and the sword were employed in turn, but fate was against her, and the United States of America took their place among the nations.

England, though forced to release her tyrant grasp upon America, did so most reluctantly and grudgingly. She could not conceal her enmity of the men who had humiliated her in the eyes of the world. She continued her war upon Americans by legisla-

tion hostile to American commerce, and claimed and exercised the right of forcing citizens of the United States to serve in British vessels.

At the breaking out of the war in 1812 hundreds of American citizens were held in forced service on British ships.

In the contest that followed the United States were again victorious over England, and it is needless for me to say that Irishmen were as well represented in the second war as in the first.

You remember Scanlon's lines: "When Jackson fought at New Orleans And round him stood the Jasper Greens, You were then a maiden out of 'teens And can't forget the story."

England's hostility continued, however, and when the civil war broke out in our country she saw, or thought she saw, an opportunity to work her old game of divide and conquer. That she would at least have attempted to enforce her policy and would have made war upon the Federal Government but for the friendly attitude of Russia and France there is little room to doubt.

All through the civil war England took every means short of actual and open hostilities to injure and insult the flag of the Union. But in the last few months we have been told that England has experienced a great change of heart and is now quite friendly to the United States, so much so, indeed, that nothing would please her better than to form an alliance with us. She is even, it has been intimated, willing to help us whip Spain if we will but say the word.

True Americans can not be deceived by such transparent humbuggery. If there is one country in the world that knows better than any other that the United States does not need England's

help in the chastisement of Spain, England is that country.

England is a much stronger power than Spain, and the United States, while still in boyhood, so to speak, whipped her twice, and now that the United States have reached their majority, what possible show has poor old bankrupt Spain?

No, we do not need England's aid, but she needs our aid, and is using all the arts and blandishments her coward heart can suggest to secure it. England has not a friend among the nations of the earth. Her neighbors in Europe are distrustful of her; they know her to be a hypocrite and a plunderer, whose only God is the pound sterling and whose only code is the bankers' exchange. By her avarice, selfishness and tyranny she has made herself the Ishmaelite of nations whose hand is against every man and every man's hand is against her. Her statesmen perceive and mourn her isolation. Only recently Joseph Chamberlain talked in mournful tones of England's friendless and desolate condition, and of her great and pressing need for an alliance with some first-class power. He was more blunt than politic in his statement of England's position. Here are his words: "So long as we (that is England) are without alliances it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a great addition to our navy."

Excellent reasons, indeed, why Mr. Chamberlain would like to secure the services of the United States. Let us analyze them: First—Without such an alliance he tells us that it will not be possible for England to preserve the independence of China against inroads. Were so much cunning, hypocrisy and falsehood ever before embodied in a single sentence? Observe that it is the independence (?) of China Mr. Chamberlain is concerned about.

Not a word about English trade or English interests. Such sordid considerations are not to be named. Only the interests of the Chinese, the independence (?) of China is to be considered. Generous England! Generous Chamberlain!

She was not, it is true, always so much concerned about the independence of China. In 1839 the Chinese Government found that the opium trade was working great injury, moral and physical, to the people of China. Heathen though it was, the Government of China determined to prohibit the traffic, but England objected because it affected her pocket, and when the Chinese Government attempted to enforce the regulation England declared war upon China, and at the cannon's mouth, with shot and shell, forced the opium trade on the heathen Chinese and has maintained it to this blessed hour. What an object lesson this must have been to the poor, benighted heathens of China, coming as it did from the great Christianizing and civilizing Government of England, and is it not strange that with such example of heroic virtue before them the Chinese have not en masse renounced their idols and embraced the religion or religions of England, whatever they may be.

But this speculation suggests another equally interesting and instructive. Would the English allow the Chinese to renounce their idols any more than they do opium, even if they were so inclined? It is very doubtful, for it is well known to the world that

England has carried on a thriving business in the manufacture of idols for the Chinese, and that the holds of her ships carrying missionaries bound for Peking and Hong Kong have often been packed at the same time with brass gods and bibles for the poor heathens.

It is therefore quite probable that if the Chinese Government had taken it into their head to prohibit the importation of Chinese gods of British manufacture they might have trouble as great as was forced upon them when they attempted to prohibit the importation of British opium.

An American citizen, conscious of the strength of our country and of the enlightened wisdom and patriotism which now, as in times past, inspire those who hold in their hands the great trust of the nation's government, could afford to smile at Chamberlain's suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance were it not that we have among us a class of Tories and toadies who make up by clamor what they lack in strength and numbers, who reject the proud name and title of Americans and delight to call themselves Anglo Saxons, although most of them have not, it is safe to say, the slightest idea of the meaning of the term.

Although insignificant they are nevertheless a dangerous faction. They have, from the establishment of the United States Government to the present moment, constituted the British garrison in America. They are the political descendants of the American Tories from whose ranks twenty thousand traitors were secured by King George to take up arms against their country. They are at heart as bitterly opposed today to the

tofore worn with pride and pleasure, and putting on instead their new found attire as Anglo-Saxons!

If such a change could be wrought who is there who will say that the character of the average American would be improved thereby? The Anglo-Saxon fraud, however, rests upon the assumption that the change has already been accomplished, that the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," is false; that Americans are not now and never will be a composite race, but that with a facility somewhat akin to that by which John Bull is said to convert beefsteak into a beef-eating Britisher the Anglo-Saxon has absorbed and transformed all other races in America.

Nothing more ridiculously absurd or untrue can well be imagined.

A certain distinguished writer well known in America, speaking on the subject on one occasion said: "Americans have Anglo Saxon enough in them to make them mean, but not enough to make them forget that Europe and not England is the mother country of America."

I do not agree to this statement of the case. Americans have not even enough Anglo-Saxon in them to make them mean, and let us thank God they have not. As for the insignificant but loud-mouthed faction to which I have already alluded, the remark attributed to a Frenchman (?), who walking through a cemetery with a companion happened to read upon a tombstone the inscription, "Not dead but sleeping," suits their case to a T. "John," said he to his companion, "here's a fellow who is dead and hasn't sense enough to know it."

Where are the Anglo Saxons to be found and what do we know of them? The ancient Britons were undeniably Celts, as were also the Picts, by whom they were subjugated. These in turn were overrun by the Saxons, and the Saxons in turn were conquered by the Danes, and later were completely subjugated by the Normans, whose descendants to this day hold them in subjugation, for the hereditary law-makers and land-owners of England are principally of Norman descent.

Your Anglo-Saxon cuts a very mean figure even in England's history. His cowardly and abject surrender to the Normans after the battle of Hastings has few, if any, parallels in the history of the world. That he was a creature with a well defined yellow streak in his make-up and with little national pride or patriotism about him the history of England, from the landing of William the Conqueror to the present time, abundantly shows.

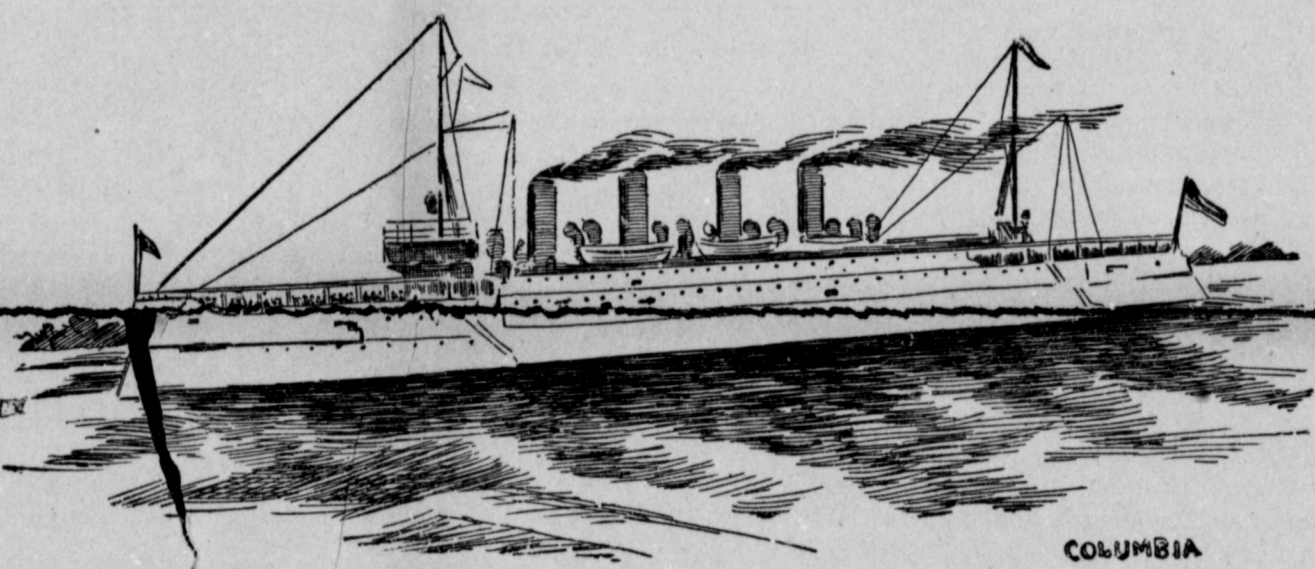
The people of England are not therefore in any proper sense of the term Anglo Saxons, but as applied to Americans the term Anglo Saxon becomes grotesquely absurd and ridiculous.

Prince Bismarck has been recently quoted as saying that not 5 per cent. of the population of the United States are Anglo-Saxon, and he used the term not in its correct and restricted sense, but in its loosest form as applicable to all Americans of English descent or lineage. No one who has given the subject any study will be found to differ from the Iron Chancellor on the subject.

Indeed, it is growing clearer every day that all this Anglo-Saxon mother country twaddle we hear of comes from a comparatively insignificant class of our citizens, who have not yet awakened to a realization of the fact that the United States is not a British colony, but a nation of seventy millions of freemen.

The ravings of the Anglo-Saxon cranks are as unpatriotic as unwise. How shall it benefit our country, whose citizenship is drawn from every race and every land, that race hatred or animosities shall be engendered here?

We demand, and have a right to demand, that those who seek the distinction of American citizenship shall become Americans in the true sense of the term, that they shall be loyal to the American flag and the principles of human liberty and progress for which it stands, but we have no right to ask them to become Anglo-Saxon or to bow down at the shrine of Anglo-Saxon idolatry. We must not insult their pride of race or country by allowing it to be inferred, as you Anglo-Saxon mouthers would have



The Columbia, United States Protected Cruiser.



that a real American is only a sort of modified Britisher.

On the contrary, while resisting and rejecting the arrogant assumption of Anglo-Saxon superiority we must assert and maintain the perfect equality of all races which go to make up the national life of the republic, which enter as streams into the magnificent river of American citizenship, each preserving for a time its identity while contributing its full share to the strength, the swell and the purity of the tide by which it is peacefully borne onward and in which that identity must ultimately be lost. In the meantime, however, good citizenship, the best interests of the republic, its strength and stability demand that those streams shall be allowed to flow on peacefully, and to silently mingle as they flow undisturbed by the storms of hate, passion or prejudice which the fanatical claims of Anglo-manics would, if recognized, be certain to engender.

We have, it may be said, as yet reached only the formative period. As a race the American type of Caucasian blood has not yet appeared, but he will come in time, and where he appears we trust that he will have all the virtues and none of the vices of his much mixed ancestry. There is one thing, however, wherein he will not excel his fathers. He will bear no warmer love for the American banner, nor can he be any more ready to shed his blood in its defense, than were his German, Irish or Scotch ancestors, and his American history will tell him, if it records the truth, that whenever test or trial was made, whether in a war with England or with Spain, his ancestors of foreign birth or blood were not found wanting.

There is, however, another view of the matter which should not be lost sight of, and which must show the most unthinking how worse than foolish is all this Anglo-Saxon nonsense.

It is not long since one of the greatest statesmen America ever produced, the lamented James G. Blaine, pointed out to his countrymen on what lines they might hope to successfully develop the foreign trade and commerce of the nation as against European competition. With that insight and clearness of perception and expression for which he was alike remarkable he sought not along the parallels of latitude but those of longitude, pointing to the Central and South American republics, which are just now entering upon a period of great improvement and expansion, and with whose political institutions and aspirations our people were and are in hearty sympathy. With this idea in mind he had in contemplation the Pan-American Congress and his famous reciprocity schemes.

Blaine failed in the realization of his great plans because he was a little too far in advance of those around him, and it may be of his time; but the wisdom of his judgment has since been abundantly vindicated. We want South American trade. The United States, rather than England, France or Germany, should have the markets of Mexico, Peru, Argentine, Chili and all the rest.

How far will the Anglo Saxon babble which we just now hear so much of commend us to our South American neighbors? Are they likely to be influenced in our favor by those silly scribblers who are daily heaping insult upon them and the race to which most of them belong, and who are never so happy as when prating of the alleged superiority of the Anglo-Saxon?

If something is not done to restrain them our country and Government, while engaged in administering a well merited chastisement to poor old Spain, stands an excellent chance of losing the friendship of other countries with whom we have neither quarrel nor cause for quarrel and with whom it is our interest to preserve the warmest and closest relationship.

Indeed, we who from bitter experience have been made more familiar with the cunning and duplicity of England than our fellow-citizens who are not of Irish blood, can not help suspecting that behind all the empty vamping of Anglo-manics and the astonishing but cheap show of friendship for our Government professed by a few British statesmen there is a deliberate design to involve us in quar-

rel with one or more of the European nations by drawing our country away from the dearest traditions and from what has been long recognized as the established policy of our Government and people toward other nations and people, "Friendship for all but entangling alliances with none."

This has been the doctrine of every American statesman of distinction from Washington to Lincoln and from Lincoln to McKinley. We have prospered by its observance, and it is safe to say that the United States will not depart from it, no matter how cunningly British agents and sympathizers on both sides of the Atlantic may work for an Anglo-American alliance.

Our war with Spain has been a god-send to them. They have done all in their power to take advantage of it.

The British Government controlling, the telegraphic cables from London, has loaded them daily with unblushing falsehoods. We have been told over and over again that France is opposed to us; that the Germans are ready to assail Dewey in Manila; that Russia is ready to swoop down upon us, and that England is the only friend we have upon the wide earth. They have literally bombarded our ears with their lying reports, and the representatives of France, Germany and Russia have been kept busy in making public and official repudiation of their falsehoods.

There is not the smallest room for doubt that the British Government and its hirelings both here and in England have been diligently plotting by a system of fraud and falsehood to create in this country a public sentiment favorable to an Anglo-American alliance. Hence the slanders on Germany, France, Austria and Russia which we find in the daily press, and usually in telegrams coming from England. The trick will not work, however.

Our Government or people will not be deceived by it. If one wishes to know what an Anglo-American alliance, such as Chamberlain is scheming for, would mean for America, he has only to consider what it would have demanded of us in the past fifty years had such an alliance been in existence.

Let us look at India. The British flag floats there, and under its shadow millions of human beings have perished and are still annually perishing of starvation, assassinated by British law and British rulers, in testimony, I presume, of the Anglo-Saxon's peculiar fitness to govern; that is, to rob and murder weaker nations.

Let us suppose that an Anglo-American alliance existed when England set about stamping out the Sepoy insurrection in India. How should we like to have had our artillerymen aid their British allies in tying the captured Hindoo prisoners back to back and in blowing them from the cannon's mouth? Imagine the men and officers of our navy in the bombardment of Alexandria or in making war upon those brave Germans of the Transvaal who under Paul Kruger have dared to establish a republic in Africa without England's permission.

Think of the disgrace participation in such crimes against justice and humanity would have entailed, and then say whether or not you are in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. But look further, casting sentiment aside and having regard only for the practical and expedient, do we want a war with Russia, France or Germany, or with all or any of them? Surely not. They have done us no wrong. Millions of our best and truest citizens are of German birth or extraction, and both France and Russia have been noted for their friendliness to America.

An alliance with England would in effect pledge us to a war against them; they would certainly so understand it, and we would not have long to wait for an alliance against us.

However others may feel on the subject, American citizens of Irish blood and descent, who know to their cost what a union in any form with England means, can have but one mind and one prayer in regard to it, and that is that the God of nations may save America from the infamy and disgrace which a British alliance would entail and from the national ruin it would be almost certain to bring in its train.

Send us one dollar and your name.



Senator Morgan, of Alabama.

He is one of the leading American statesmen of the present day, and is unalterably opposed to an alliance with any European nation.

#### HURRAH FOR THE NEXT THAT DIES.

The following poem is said to have been written by an Irish officer in the English service while on duty in a city in East India in which the plague was doing its terrible work. The inhabitants, particularly the foreigners, were dying every day by hundreds, when twenty officers of the English army, without the shadow of a hope of ever seeing their country or friends, formed a club and sought to drown their senses in the wine cup, and by jest and song to divert their thoughts from the terrible and irrevocable fate which each one knew awaited him. The author of this poem died almost before the echoes of "Hurrah for the Next That Dies" had ceased to reverberate, and in less than a week every member of the club had crossed the "sable shore."

We meet beneath the sounding rafter,  
The walls around are bare;  
As they shout to our peals of laughter  
It seems the dead are there;  
But stand to your glasses steady,  
We drink to our comrades' eyes;  
Quaff a cup to the dead already  
And hurrah for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets gleaming,  
Not here is the vintage sweet;  
'Tis cold as our hearts are growing  
And dark as the doom we meet.  
But stand to your glasses steady,  
And soon shall our comrades rise;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the fate that darkles,  
Not a tear for the friends who sink;  
We'll fall 'mid the wine-cup's sparkles  
As mute as the wine we drink.  
So stand to your glasses steady,  
'Tis that a respite buys;  
One cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Time was when we laughed at others,  
We thought we were wiser then;  
Ha! ha! let them think of mothers  
Who hope to see them again.  
No! stand to your glasses steady,  
The thoughtless are here the wise;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking,  
There's many a cheek that's sunk;  
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,  
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk?  
So stand to your glasses steady,  
The thoughtless are here the wise;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

There's a mist on the glass congealing—  
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;  
And thus does the warmth of feeling  
Turn ice in the grasp of death.  
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,  
For the moment the vapor flies;  
A cup to the dead already,  
And hurrah for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dust returning?  
Who shrinks from the fatal shore  
Where the high and haughty yearning  
Of the soul shall sting no more?  
No; stand to your glasses steady,  
The world is a world of lies;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,  
Betrayed by the land we find—  
Where the brightest have gone before us,  
And the dullest remain behind.  
Stand, stand to your glasses steady,  
'Tis all we have left to prize;  
A cup to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next that dies.

The depression that has existed for some time in the Irish linen trade appears, unhappily, to be on the increase. It originally made itself felt in Belfast, the principal seat of the manufacture, and it has now extended to other towns, whose prosperity mainly depends on the staple industry of flax spinning and weaving. Many hundreds of looms are reported to be idle. The ramifications of the trade extend to Lisburn and Ballymena, Derry and Coleraine, Lurgan and Portadown, Dungannon and Omagh, as well as to many of the minor places.

#### GREAT CROWDS

Spend a Pleasant Day with the Hibernians—The National Holiday Was Appropriately Observed.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Louisville did themselves proud when they celebrated July 4. Not less than 10,000 people visited the park during the day and night. All left the park satisfied that the Ancient Order of Hibernians were a fixture in Louisville.

The picnic at Phoenix Hill Park was given by the County Board, A. O. H. The County Board is composed of representatives of the various divisions in Jefferson county. This year the County Board is made up as follows:

President—John A. Murphy.  
Vice President—Joseph P. Taylor.  
Recording Secretary—Robert E. Heffernan.

The Executive Committee is made up of the Presidents of the various divisions, as follows:

- No. 1—Edward Clancy.
- No. 2—William T. Meehan.
- No. 3—Joseph P. Taylor.
- No. 4—John H. Hennessy.
- No. 5—William M. Lawler.
- No. 6—Lawrence J. Mackey.

To the Hibernians in general, but to these officers in particular, belongs the credit for the glorious celebration of July 4. However, the ladies must not be forgotten, for the good work done by the Ladies' Auxiliary was appreciated by every member of the Ancient Order.

The Ladies' Auxiliary is officered as follows:

State President—Miss Margaret O'Connor.  
County President—Miss Rose Taylor.

Vice President—Miss Celia Potter.  
Treasurer—Miss Mary Kavanaugh.  
Financial Secretary—Miss Nellie Cunningham.  
Recording Secretary—Miss Annie Bane.

The Ladies' Auxiliary had charge of the refreshments and supper, and the happy manner in which they attended to the wants of their guests added a great deal to the pleasure of the occasion.

The object of the auxiliary is the elevation morally and socially of all women of the Irish race. The work of this body is performed quietly and has already resulted in untold good.

For many years past the Ancient Order of Hibernians have celebrated the Fourth of July with a picnic at Phoenix Hill Park. Other societies have tried in vain to secure the park on that day, but the park managers have always given the Ancient Order the preference. The park comes high, but they must have it. This year was no exception. They wanted the park and they got it regardless of expense. Every feature of the day was successful. Providence seemed to favor the order on this last Fourth. The day was bright and clear. Not a cloud was in the sky and the weather was just cool enough. Many people arrived at the park before noon, but it was not until about 3 o'clock that the crowds began to pour in. From that time until 10 o'clock at night a steady stream of humanity poured into the grounds.

The first feature of the celebration was the drill by St. Patrick's Cadets. These cadets were boys, forty in number, from St. Patrick's parochial school. They were neatly uniformed and well drilled. Headed by a band of music the boys marched into the big hall and went through various evolutions in a manner that would reflect credit on some of the volunteer companies that have organized to fight for Uncle Sam. The officers were:

Captain—Frank Kline.  
First Lieutenant—George Thompson.

Second Lieutenant—Matt P. Phillips.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Keenan.

Fourth Lieutenant—John Sanders.

The drill was heartily applauded by the large crowd. Not one of the boys is over fourteen years of age. They are a credit to Brother Gabriel, their organizer and drill master. The chaplains of the company are Very Rev. Father Gambon and Rev. Father Keller.

About half an hour after the cadets left the hall Company A, Hibernian Knights, led by the band, marched in. They were commanded by Capt. P. J. Breen. The men were handsomely uniformed and went through a Knights' drill in a very creditable manner. The Knights were all big, fine looking fellows. Every movement was made as if the company was run by clock-work. After the drill Capt. Breen and his men were congratulated upon their fine showing. Then the Knights and the cadets drilled together, to the delight of the large crowd.

It was not until after dark that dancing began in earnest. When it did Andy Ludwig's band was kept busy, and at no time between 8 o'clock and midnight did that band get five minutes' rest.

It was a little after 8 o'clock when Capt. Thomas Clives, in the absence of President John A. Murphy, called for order in the park and introduced Hon. Matt O'Doherty as the orator of the day. Mr. O'Doherty made one of his masterly speeches. In no uncertain words he opposed the proposed Anglo-American alliance. His speech in full will be found elsewhere in these columns.

Mr. Thomas P. Walsh followed Mr. O'Doherty in a brief but humorous speech. His remarks caused a great deal of merriment among the ladies.

After that the young folks were left free to dance to their heart's content. The dancers owe a special vote of thanks to Mr. John J. Lannon, the music director.

#### RANDOM JOTTINGS.

It was a glorious day.  
Capt. Breen is every inch a true soldier.

The officers of all the divisions were in evidence.

P. J. Cusick was in a most patriotic mood all day.

There was a happy assemblage in the dancing hall.

The Ladies' Auxiliary captured all that came their way.

The cadets would like to celebrate at least once a week.

It was the most pleasant event that ever transpired at the hill.

Now is the time to send in your dollar and get this paper for a year.

Edward Clancy contributed a great deal to the success of the celebration.

Tom Keenan was the idol of the cadets. He entertained the entire company.

The dancing hall was a center of attraction. The young ladies were pretty and sprightly.

John H. Hennessy was one of the most quiet but active members of the Executive Committee.

The fine impression created by the Hibernian Knights will result in large accessions to their ranks.

Col. John Barrett was welcomed by all. He is one of the old, old guard, though he doesn't look it.

All were pleased to see Messrs. Cusick and Coleman. They came direct from the convention.

Regret was expressed when Bernard J. Kavanaugh was compelled to leave to attend to his reportorial duties.

William T. Meehan has a natural ability for making things pleasant for everybody. He was the right man in the right place.

Lawrence J. Mackey worked long and hard to make the celebration a success. Such men know no such thing as failure.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary pledged their earnest support, and are quite enthusiastic in their efforts to make this publication a great success.

Col. Joseph Taylor was in command, owing to the absence of President Murphy, and most successfully did he perform the many arduous duties imposed upon him, in addition to putting up a great drill.

The reception tendered the Kentucky Irish American was most gratifying. Five hundred subscribers in one day, and assurances of twice as many more, speak volumes for the interest of the order in its behalf.

Quite a number of people were disappointed in not hearing Mr. William M. Lawler address the assemblage. He is an orator of no mean ability, but recent affliction in his family prevented his carrying out that portion of the programme.



# Kentucky Irish American.

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT OF ALL IRISH AMERICANS.

WILLIAM M. HIGGINS, PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address all Communications to the KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN, Cor. 3d and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.



SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

## A CORDIAL RECEPTION

Had this paper been started with a capital stock of a million dollars it could not have met with a better reception from the people of Louisville and vicinity. The first edition, issued on the Fourth of July, was soon exhausted, and there were many orders for the paper during the past ten days. Letters have come to the office congratulating the management on the excellent spirit of its editorials and the fine typographical appearance of the first publication and the personal wishes for success have been without number.

All of this confirms us in the belief that a newspaper devoted to Irish American (or, if you please, American Irish) interests in Louisville and Kentucky, if not a long-felt want, is at least appreciated by the people in whose interests it is issued. The Germans have several papers published here for years, and they have invariably flourished. The Irish are no less numerous in Louisville than the Germans, and we feel confident that they are equally as ready to aid in keeping up a newspaper which will speak out for them at all times. As stated in the beginning, this paper is not issued to put forward the claims of those of Irish birth to the exclusion of other American citizens. All that it will seek to do is to bring the attention of its fellow-citizens to the just claims the Irish-Americans have in sharing all that goes to make this country great and glorious.

Since the first day the paper has been issued subscriptions have been liberal, and advertising patronage has been fairly so. We have received assurances that both will continue to increase. The prospects of success have far exceeded our best expectations. The first number was issued under difficulties. We shall endeavor to make each succeeding number better, and we are confident of success. There are at least 75,000 people of Irish birth or extraction in Louisville, and we are confident many of these will subscribe and do what they can to make the paper a success.

## AN IRISH COMPANY.

Enough volunteers of Irish birth or extraction have already joined the army in Louisville and Kentucky to form a regiment. One of our readers, who contemplates joining the army if another call comes, writes us advocating the formation of a regiment, or at least a company, of Irishmen. The suggestion is a good one. We have no doubt if a little effort was made an entire regiment of 1,000 men could be organized right here in Louisville, to say nothing of the other parts of the State. The Irish naturally are well adapted to military service, and make the best soldiers in the world. Naturally they would like to be together in the war.

We trust that the war will soon be over and that another call for troops will not be necessary, but should this call come the Irish-Americans will be ready to go to the front, like they are doing in every State in the Union. The Kentucky Irish, though not so numerous as in some of the Eastern States, are none the less patriotic and willing to fight for their country.

## BULLY FOR BILLY O'BRADLEY.

We still cherish fond hopes that William O'Connell Bradley will some day renounce the un-American crowd he got into during the late campaign in Kentucky. This hope is added to by reading Gov. Bradley's Fourth of July address at the Lexington Chautauqua meeting. It breathes the true American spirit—the spirit of Washington, Jackson and Jefferson—that this nation should not drift toward imperialism. Gov. Bradley told his hearers that this country should not retain the Philippines or Cuba except for coaling purposes. He denounced the new idea of keeping a large standing army, and expressed the hope that this country would do nothing except what it started out to do—give Cuba her independence. Gov. Bradley said some very good things in his speech which indicates that he has not yet forgotten his middle name. The Governor, we believe, is against an Anglo-American alliance.

## THE FOOLISH CRY.

If any one thing arising from the present war strikes us as being more ridiculous than another it is the foolish cry set up by certain Anglo-American toadies calling for an Anglo-American alliance, because, forsooth, the English suggested and say we need it on account of being at war with a poor little bankrupt nation that is falling to pieces of its own weight. Therefore, they say, we ought to form an alliance with England against the world, and thus enable England, if possible, to conquer the world. All the Irishmen on this continent who have suffered from the outrages and oppression of England are hereby called upon to form an alliance with this same England to still further tighten her robber grip on their mother country. This would, indeed, be a pretty state of affairs, and one in which the Hibernians and kindred organizations would be expected to take part with alacrity, if not delight. However, we think they should take a few days off to consider things a

little before they rush pell-mell into this most unholy alliance, organized by England's promoters for England's good, because she has not a friend on earth. Likewise Germans, Frenchmen, etc., would be compelled to enter into this blessed alliance, and, if needs be, always stand ready to take up arms against their native lands and against the world in case England needed them to protect her interests in the Orient, or to lash into still greater submission some weak and defenseless nation like Ireland. However, we can rest assured this alliance won't take place for a time at least, as for the present neither of the great political parties of the country would attempt to fly its kite in the face of the people with this kind of a tail attached to it.

## CORRECTION.

We made a slight mistake last week in announcing the entrance of this paper in the post-office as second-class mail matter. The announcement was premature. Our application has been filed, and will, no doubt, soon receive the necessary official indorsement.

Now that Mr. Gladstone is dead the seal of secrecy is being removed from the story of the secret negotiations which took place in 1886 in regard to the Home Rule Bill, says the Dublin Independent. In the July number of the Strand Magazine Mr. H. W. Lucy, who has exceptional sources of information, discourses in an interesting way on the respective attitudes of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone, in regard to the Radical secession, and to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Lucy's information goes to show that the revolt of Mr. Chamberlain's Radical following was not attributable to Mr. Chamberlain himself so much as to the vehemence of those very members who subsequently deserted him and returned to their former allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. These are Mr. W. S. Cane, Mr. Winterbottom and Sir George Trevelyan, whose speech at a private meeting had much to do with the decision of the party. Incidentally, we would call attention to the fact that Mr. Bright's alienation from the Irish cause is attributed to personal pique at an attack made on him by Mr. Sexton.

The editor of Truth recently said: "My remarks the other day on the Irish grand juries have brought me an interesting letter from a correspondent, who declares that what happened in County Clare really gives but a poor idea of the way in which public offices have been filled and local affairs managed by these bodies. He instances another county where for sixty years past practically every post of value and importance has been treated as the exclusive preserve of one particular family, who between them 'run the whole show.' There seems indeed little doubt that many of the grand juries have been what somebody has picturesquely described as 'nests of nepotism and jungles of jobbery.' Seeing, however, that these anomalous institutions are to be swept away by the new Local Government Bill, it would be hardly worth while to devote any further attention to them—unless, of course, the Ministry should lose the courage of their convictions and drop or emasculate the measure."

The Athenaeum, a journal published in London, says: "The society for the preservation of the Irish language, in its report, congratulates itself on the increase in the sale of its books last year, which amounted to

7,233 copies, as compared with 4,636 in 1896, and on the appointment of a professor of Irish in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. From the statistics supplied by the national board it appears that the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish amounted last year to 1,297, against 1,217 in 1896, and the number that passed amounted to 882, as compared with 750 in 1896, while the number of schools in which Irish was taught was eighty-five in 1897 and only seventy in 1896."

The Army and Navy Register, published for the use and benefit of Uncle Sam's soldiers and marines, had the following to say on June 25th:

"The Celtic is at last to figure gloriously, and we trust effectively, in naval nomenclature. With the designation of one of the new torpedo boats, 'Jeremiah O'Brien,' a daring young Irishman, is fittingly honored for his record in the early navy. The fight of O'Brien is described by Cooper as the 'Lexington of the seas,' and the historian says: 'It was one purely of private adventure.' When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Machias, Me., on May 9, 1775, the Margaretta, an armed schooner in the service of the Crown, was laying there with two troops under her convoy, loading with lumber for the British Government. The Margaretta's captain became suspicious and sailed down the bay. Thirty-five men took charge of one of the sloops and started after the Margaretta. They elected O'Brien captain. The sloop captured the Margaretta and took her guns on board. The British authorities at Halifax sent two cruisers to capture O'Brien, but he turned the tables, took both of them, and carried his prizes to Watertown, Me. For his daring and enterprise O'Brien was made a captain of marines of the colony of Massachusetts."

The underground and above-board agitations to rush Uncle Sam into an Anglo-American Alliance are being conducted with great skill on behalf of broken-down Britain. Such an alliance would give her empire a new lease of life. It would be King David and the Virgins over again. America has nothing to gain; England has. Her greed, her treachery and her lust for power have driven every European nation into the opposite camp. There is a Christian alliance against her, and in her dread, for England at least feels frightened at her melodramatic but risky "splendid isolation," she turns to the one nation that that should despise her most of all.

The "Bronte revival" is holding its own, in England at any rate. At the sale of the late Miss Ellen Nussey's effects, recently, fragments of Charlotte Bronte's handwriting on envelopes and elsewhere brought good prices, and even certain of her letters copied by Miss Nussey brought a few pounds. A piece of Charlotte Bronte's hair, and a piece of Anne's, formed one lot, and some weapons used in the defense of Cartwright's mill another. It will be remembered that Miss Charlotte Bronte was an Irish girl.

Quite a number of our friends are procuring lists of subscribers for the Kentucky Irish American. That is as it should be. There is an excellent field for this paper in Louisville and Kentucky, and with the support it should receive we promise to make it the brightest and cleanest journal of its kind published in the Western or Southern States. We request our friends to send in their names and lists at once. And remember it costs only one dollar per year.

## ABOUT THIS PAPER.

What Our Contemporaries Say of the First Issue—One of the Best Publications in the City.

[Anzeiger.]

The first edition of a new weekly journal entitled the Kentucky Irish American, with Mr. Wm. M. Higgins as manager, has made its appearance.

The nicely gotten up sheet of eight pages makes a splendid impression and, judging from its advertising columns, Mr. Higgins, who is well acquainted with the newspaper business in all its details and very popular personally, has the brightest prospects for making his publication a success financially.

The choice selection and skilled handling of the first number's reading matter seems already to insure its journalistic success.

[Courier-Journal.]

The Kentucky Irish American, a new weekly journal published in Louisville and devoted to the moral and social advancement of all Irish Americans, made its initial appearance yesterday. It is clean, bright and newsy and is a gem from a typographical standpoint. The first issue is dated July 4. In the future the Kentucky Irish American will be published so as to reach its readers on Saturday. Mr. William M. Higgins is the general manager of the new paper.

[Post.]

The Kentucky Irish American made its bow to the public on Saturday. It is a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Irish Americans, and is as interesting and bright as everything pertaining to the Irishman should be. It contains all the news about this important element of the population of Louisville. Mr. Wm. M. Higgins is the general manager of the paper. If it continues to be as the initial number was it will be one of the best publications in the city.

[The Critic.]

The first number of the Irish American, a new local weekly, will appear to-morrow, which is a very appropriate birthday for an Irish American paper. None of our people have been more patriotic in war or useful in peace than those of Irish birth or descent, and it is altogether appropriate that they should have a representative among the newspapers. Experienced newspaper men will have charge of the new venture, and they should know how to make it go.

[Commercial.]

The Kentucky Irish American is the latest journalistic venture in Louisville. It is a bright and interesting eight-page sheet and is devoted to the moral and social advancement of all Irish Americans. It is neatly printed, well edited and a compliment to the manager, Mr. Wm. M. Higgins. The first issue is dated July 4, but will hereafter appear every Saturday.

[Dispatch.]

The Kentucky Irish American is out with its first number and is filled with crisp, newsy items. It is a six-column quarto and, as its name implies, is published in the interests of Irishmen. The paper will be published weekly and the friends of the Irish American are hopeful of building up the large circulation that it deserves.

[Times.]

The Kentucky Irish American made its appearance today. Mr. William M. Higgins is the manager. The paper is very creditable, and will represent the interests of Irish-Americans in this State and city. It bids fair to become a very popular journal. It will be issued every Saturday.

## THE CROPS IN IRELAND.

A good general idea of the prospects of the crops throughout Ireland may be obtained from the summary of reports on the subject which appears in the issue of the Farmers' Gazette of July 3. The reports from which the facts are drawn have been supplied in nearly every case by men who have extensive practical experience in agricultural matters, and are, therefore, all the more valuable. There was a cold, wet May, which

caused a backwardness in all kinds of crops, and the short spell of warm weather in the early part of June was sorely needed for the purpose of stimulating vegetation. Since then, in spite of a return to unfavorable climatic conditions, growth has been fairly vigorous and well sustained, and the result is that, with the exception of the later turnips and mangels, the great bulk of the crops are up to the level of the average crops of the past few years. There are, of course, cases in which the grass lands are very bare this year, and we find that this is so in the County Kildare and in certain districts in Leitrim and Wicklow. The hay crop is not of satisfactory character, though the yield of fodder seems to be regarded as up to a good average. The condition of the turnip crop throughout the country is not altogether encouraging. Flax—that northern crop in which the people of Ulster take such deep interest—has been scantily cultivated this year, and such of it as is grown is giving but indifferent promise.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Miss Alice O'Connor took place from the Cathedral of the Assumption last week. The services were conducted by Bishop Ryan, of Alton, Ill., uncle of the deceased. Miss O'Connor was a most estimable young lady, and her untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. She was the daughter of the late Chris. O'Connor. The remains were interred in St. Louis cemetery.

Thomas A. Daley, aged thirty-nine years, died at his home, 1962 High street, of consumption. He was a plumber and well known throughout the entire West End. Mr. Daley left a widow and two children. He was a member of St. Cecilia's church, from which the funeral took place yesterday morning.

The funeral of Mamie Culp, who died as the result of burns sustained several months ago, took place from St. Mary Magdalene's Church. The services were largely attended, the members of the alumni of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy being present in a body. The remains were interred in St. Louis cemetery.

Patrick McCall, for many years a respected resident of this city, died at his home, 1247 Twelfth street, Thursday afternoon. Death resulted from the ailments attendant upon old age. The funeral took place from the Cathedral this morning, and was largely attended. The remains were interred in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. Michael Dermody, well known in Summit Park, died last Sunday. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place Tuesday morning from St. Frances church.

Mrs. A. Mack died Thursday afternoon at her home, 617 Marshall street. She was fifty-one years old, and was greatly respected by a large circle of relatives and friends. Her funeral will take place tomorrow morning, and the interment will be at St. Michael's cemetery.

## IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY NOTES.

John Tierney, one of the most active members of the society, has gone to St. Louis.

The meetings of the Irish-American Society are conducted openly and everyone is welcome.

The Irish-American Society meets Thursday night, July 21, and all members are requested to attend.

The Hon. E. J. McDermott is always a welcome visitor, and his speeches are always entertaining and instructive.

The committee of twenty-four on membership, appointed from the city at large, are doing good work and bringing in many members.

The Kentucky Irish-American is thrice welcomed into the society, and it is believed will materially aid and advance the work of the organization.

Thomas J. Drewry, the popular and energetic Secretary, never misses a meeting. He has done as much as any other member for the upbuilding of the society. Mr. Drewry is urging the giving of a reception and ball when the weather becomes cooler.



## Society Gossip.

Miss Agnes O'Connor is at Atlantic City.

Miss Jessie Magee is visiting relatives in London.

Mr. James Coleman had a pleasant day in Frankfort.

Miss Maggie Gorman has gone to Old Sweet Springs.

Miss Mary Boyle is visiting Miss Ethel Peck, of Chicago.

Mr. Frank McGrath is summering at Sweet Sulphur Springs.

Col. James Whallen and wife are at the Sulphur Springs near Velpen, Ind.

Misses Sallie Lacey and Myrtle Kilkeny have left for Chicago and the lakes.

Dr. Elery Demaree and son will leave today for Milton, to visit relatives.

The Irish-American Society is well represented at the nearby summer resorts.

Mrs. Lula Reilly has been spending the past four weeks with relatives in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dulaney and Mrs. Hector Dulaney are summering at Pewee.

Mr. Martin J. Cusick is absent from the city, making a tour of the Southern States.

Miss Agnes Dugan is home from St. Louis, visiting her parents, on Sixth street.

Misses Blanche and Henrietta Dugan have gone to Canada on an extended visit.

Miss Mary Higgins is visiting Mrs. John Gray, on Chestnut street, near Shawnee Park.

Little Miss Virginia Cowan is at home again, after a pleasant visit with her little friends.

Messrs. W. D. Gahen, J. A. Muir and J. B. Queenan have returned from the Northwest.

Mrs. Belle Van Buskirk and her niece, Miss Nannie Parham, will leave today for Carrollton.

Mr. Joe Lally and sister, Miss Sarah Lally, are spending the summer around Wisconsin's lakes.

Miss Nellie Kenney, of Clifton, accompanied by Miss Rose Shea, are visiting friends at Pewee Valley.

Miss Annie Carr has returned from a visit to Mackinac, where she went with the Kentucky Press Association.

Miss Lillian McQueen has gone to spend the summer with relatives in Gratz, Owen county, and Lexington.

Mr. Joe Grimes has gone to Asheville, N. C., where he will remain until about the middle of September.

Murt Gallagher has again assumed the foremanship of the Commercial. This is a move in the right direction.

Miss Loretta Mulligan left the city yesterday to spend the summer in Chicago. She will be the guest of her aunt.

Misses Katie and Mary Dillon are in New York visiting friends, and will visit Boston and other points in the East.

Misses Edna Gilbert and Frances Herndon left last week for a trip to New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.

Misses Jennie H. Donahue and Emma K. Will have left for New York, Washington and Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. F. E. Corrigan has returned from Brooklyn, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Wollmuth.

Mr. Charles F. Price left Sunday for Toronto in response to a telegram announcing the critical illness of his mother. The lady sustained a stroke of paralysis, but was thought to be almost well, and Mr. Price was

to have visited her soon. The news was a severe shock to Mr. Price, as he had just been notified of an improvement in his mother's condition.

Miss Mary Cody, of Eighteenth and Magazine streets, is enjoying a pleasant visit with friends in Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Addie Lawler, one of the most popular young ladies of the West End, is visiting friends at Lebanon and Bardstown.

Mr. James Donahue, who has for years taken an active interest in Irish affairs, has gone to Alexandria, Ind., where he will hereafter reside.

Mr. Ed. Tierney, of the Board of Public Safety, accompanied by his family, is spending a few days at the Sulphur Springs in Pike county, Ind.

Mr. Clarence Mullen is home again, after a pleasant visit with relatives in New York. Mr. Mullen is a member of the El Tropico Club, of the West End.

Mr. Lawrence Mackey, of High avenue, who has been unwell for some time past, is now improving. This will prove pleasing news to his many friends.

Rev. Father Murphy, formerly of Boston, now assistant to Rev. Father Bax, is well pleased with his new assignment, and is fast becoming a great favorite.

Deputy Sheriff Frank P. Carroll and Henry Grau, the grocer at Twentieth and Madison streets, left this week for Mt. Clements, Mich., to spend two weeks.

John P. Lincoln, who is with the First regiment at Camp Thomas, writes relatives that he is in the best of health, but that the boys are all anxious to go to the front.

Mrs. Martin J. Dugan, of 1037 Sixth street, mother of Messrs. Frank and Martin Dugan, who has been very ill, is now pronounced out of danger, and her speedy recovery is hoped for.

Mr. Bernard Coll, of Jeffersonville, who was one of the Indiana delegates to the late Trenton convention, is at home again. He is one of the leading Irishmen of Southern Indiana.

Aldermen Patterson, Gilbert and O'Hearn spent a pleasant evening with the Hibernians at the Hill. They received a warm welcome, at all times being surrounded by a throng.

John A. Murphy, delegate to the Trenton convention, is home again, after a pleasant visit to old friends in New York and vicinity. He is much pleased over the work of the convention.

George J. Butler, the avenue grocer, passed a pleasant day with a number of his friends at the Fourth of July celebration. He was the recipient of much attention on the part of the committees.

Mr. Mike Ridge, of Sixteenth and Bank streets, held a reception Sunday evening for his friends in honor of the arrival of his son James, the occasion of his christening. Mike is happy over the addition.

Judge Walter P. Lincoln, who has been presiding in the Common Pleas division of the Circuit Court, has gone to join his family at Harrodsburg. He will go from there to Knox county to spend his vacation.

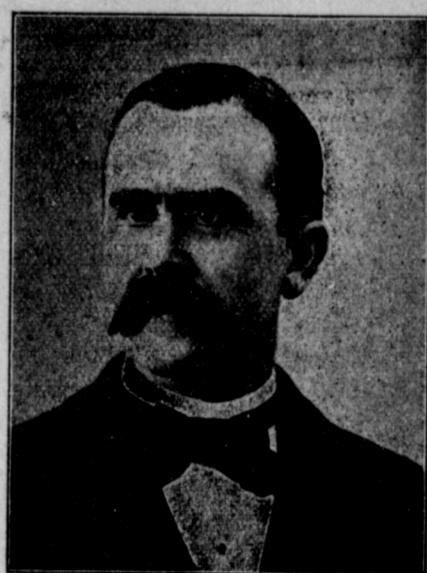
Mr. Martin Dugan has been presented with an assistant manager for his printing business. It is his first boy, and was born one day later than the Kentucky Irish-American. Martin is now one of the happiest men in the East End.

George J. Butler, the popular Portland-avenue grocer, is entertaining an interesting and handsome little lady at his home. She arrived July 10, and will reside with him hereafter. The mother is doing well. Here's to you, George.

Messrs. Edward McGrath, Martin Minogue, Martin Carr and Martin Cannon have gone on a pleasant trip to Yellowstone Park, Seattle, Tacoma and other points in the West. They will be gone about three weeks, and will have an enjoyable time.

John Tierney, one of the best known Irish-Americans in this city, and for many years Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson county, left last week for St. Louis, where he may assume a very responsible position. For some time past Mr. Tierney had been a Street Supervisor. A large circle of friends regret his departure.

A pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Miss Maggie Kennedy, 1816 Bank street, last Tuesday. Those present were: Misses M. Ken-



THOMAS KEENAN.

A leader in all matters pertaining to Irish-American affairs.

nedy, M. Kelly, H. Gleason, K. Cowman, J. Kelly, S. Kurn, M. Cowman, A. Robinson; Messrs. J. Robinson, W. Davis, K. Kehoe, Ed Miller, J. McMullen, C. Kehoe, Ed Gerst, Wm. Kraft and Mr. McCroun.

The marriage of Mr. John F. Mallory and Miss Maggie Connors took place on the 4th inst. at St. Paul's church, the Rev. Father York officiating. The contracting parties are well known and very popular in the East End. They have gone to house-keeping at Ormsby avenue and Hancock street.

Miss Mary O'Connor entertained at her home last week in honor of Miss Katie Hines, of Cincinnati. Among those present were Misses Katie Fowley, Mary Carroll, Annie Riley, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Will Norton and Messrs. Mike Cowman, John O'Connor and James Regan.

### A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Such Promises to Be the Great Outing Given by the Members of St. Patrick's Congregation.

There was a largely attended meeting in the school attached to St. Patrick's church Monday night, to complete arrangements for the congregational outing at Fern Grove on Friday, July 25. In the absence of Mr. William Foley, the chairman, Mr. Edward O'Brien occupied the chair.

The various committees made favorable reports, and the managers are confident of having one of the largest and most enjoyable outings of the season.

One of the interesting features will be the contest between a number of popular ladies for the choice of a first-class bicycle or diamond.

There will be amusements of all kinds, and an elegant dinner will be served on the grounds, consequently there will be no need of going to the trouble of carrying baskets.

The outing is in the hands of most capable ladies and gentlemen, and all who desire a day of pleasure should attend.

There will be another meeting in the school-rooms Monday night.

### ST. HELEN'S CHURCH.

The corner stone of St. Helen's church, near the Home of the Aged and Infirm, was laid last Sunday with impressive exercises. The services were conducted by Father Pfeiffer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Johannes Heissing, pastor of the St. Vincent de Paul church.

The corner stone was laid by Rev. Father Bouchet, of the Cathedral, after which a dinner was served for the clergy by Father Pfeiffer. The church will be the most attractive in every way. The architect is Neal Curtin. When completed St. Helen's will be a handsome addition to the Catholic institutions in this vicinity. Father Pfeiffer will have charge.

### KENTUCKY'S CAPITAL.

News Social, Personal and Otherwise, by the Irish-American's Special Correspondent.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 14.—Col. James Coleman, State Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, came up from Louisville on Sunday last, and paid a very pleasant visit to the Capital City. Col. Coleman was the guest of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of Frankfort, and was shown the sights of the city by the members during the forenoon and early afternoon. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock Division No. 1 held its regular meeting, and after the business was transacted Col. Coleman addressed the members, and for thirty minutes spoke entertainingly of the benefits, etc., of the order, and gave the members some excellent advice on the conducting of the affairs of the division. Col. Coleman left the same evening for Louisville, and expressed himself as much pleased with his first visit to Division 1 of Frankfort.

Bro. P. H. Coleman, Jr., Financial Secretary of Division No. 1, A. O. H., left Monday upon a three weeks' business trip. Brother Coleman is a hustling member, and will be greatly missed from the division meetings.

On Sunday, July 3, five new members were initiated, and last Sunday two more joined the ranks of Division No. 1, A. O. H. Seven or eight applications for membership were filed during the past week and will come up at the meeting Sunday.

Rev. T. S. Major is an active and hard-working member of Division No. 1, and is very hopeful of the success of the Frankfort division. Father Major was unanimously chosen Chaplain at the meeting of the division.

Brother John Hunt, who was elected County President of Franklin county, is most excellently qualified to discharge the duties of the office. Brother Hunt seven years ago became a charter member of Y. M. I., No. 161, and has done excellent work for that order. He is also Secretary of the Catholic Knights of America, No. 83, of this city.

On July 3 the standing committee was selected. Brother James Pine was unanimously elected chairman. The other members elected were P. M. Collins, Wm. C. Newman, Dennis Rath and D. J. McNamara.

Division No. 1 contemplates giving a picnic about August 15. The matter will be definitely settled at the next meeting, July 17, and due notice given through the Irish American columns.

President McElligott has all the parliamentary rules down fine and makes a splendid presiding officer.

Vice President J. Corbett was prevented from attending the last meeting by a sudden attack of vertigo. Brother Corbett was in the vicinity of the Frankfort Ice Company's plant when attacked. He is now fully recovered.

Brother Patrick O'Brien, the efficient Treasurer of Division No. 1, is one of the jolliest fellows in the city and makes a splendid officer and member.

Other James Lillis, the Sentinel, is one of the quietest and most orderly members in the division.

Owen Rath, the efficient Sergeant-at-Arms, is now thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office and discharges them in a most efficient manner.

Division No. 1 now has twenty-six good members and applications from eight more. This is quite a good showing for a division that has only been organized two weeks. The division will probably have fifty members when the charter closes August 1.

### RETURNING TO IRELAND.

Mr. William McDonald, who has been in the grocery business at 226 Twelfth street for many years, sailed from New York last Saturday for Ireland, where he goes to visit his aged mother at Belturbet, County Cavan. Mr. McDonald is now fifty-two years of age, and has resided in Louisville for the past thirty years, always being prominent in all movements for the advancement of the Irish people.

Mr. McDonald will take advantage of the occasion to make a tour through Ireland, and we anticipate some interesting letters from him. He will be gone at least three months.

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Fine Groceries,  
Teas and Coffees,  
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Fresh Vegetables,  
All Kinds of Meats.

We also handle special brands of Flour that can not be surpassed. We guarantee every brand to give satisfaction and prove as represented. Our prices are the lowest for the best goods.

Telephone orders receive prompt attention, and goods delivered to all parts of the city. A large number of wagons in our service.

## MEHL & BURNS,

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## LOUISSEEGER

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## FAMILY BAKERY

This is one of the finest bakeries in this city, and employs only the most experienced and competent workmen. Our varied assortment of

## Breads, Rolls and Cakes

can not be surpassed, as personal attention is given to each and every department.

In connection with the above there is a fine Annex, where an elegant lunch is served and only the finest goods handled.

## LOUIS SEEGER

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It is rumored among the circuit chasers that Tom Butler has gone to some quiet place to train and gain better form to meet the cracks at Indianapolis next month.

### PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

Phone 534. HAVE YOUR HALF TONE ENGRAVING DONE BY MAYER & SCHLICH. ILLUSTRATIONS, ELECTROTYPES CUTS FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES.

Tom Cooper showed his old-time form at Buffalo Saturday, defeating Bald and Gardiner in a rattling finish and winning the two-mile championship.



## HIBERNIANS.

The Most Important of the Resolutions  
Adopted by the Convention Held  
at Trenton, N. J.

The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians elected Mr. John Keating, of Chicago, President, for the ensuing term. He is editor of the Chicago Citizen and Treasurer of the Chicago School Board. Mr. Keating is also State President of the A. O. H. of Illinois. His selection for the office is deemed a wise one.

A large number of States were represented at the meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The ladies are now an important factor in the work of the order.

The newly elected officers were all installed, and happy speeches were made by many of them.

Before adjourning the convention adopted many resolutions, the most important of which follow.

"To His Honor Mayor Sickel, of Trenton, to the reverend clergy, to the press and people of this old historic city, and the citizens' committee for their untiring acts of kindness, generous hospitable treatment we entertain feelings of the kindest regard, and carry with us recollections of a most affectionate nature."

A resolution against the proposed alliance with Great Britain was adopted amid the wildest applause. The resolution read:

"Whereas, America's ancient and persistent enemy, England, now simulating friendship, seeks an offensive and defensive alliance with this, the greatest and best republic the world has ever known;

"And, Whereas, We believe that the ends for which a wise Providence seems to have destined this great nation can best be attained by cultivating and cherishing the friendship of all people by the justice of her conduct and the equity of her politics,

while still maintaining a lofty isolation, 'America for Americans';

"And, Whereas, Such alliance would, we believe, so retard American progress that should England offer as a further inducement the complete independence of beloved Ireland, yet cherishing Columbia's welfare closest to our hearts, we believe the sacrifice on her part too great to be made; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, in national convention assembled at Trenton, N. J., in 1898, as American citizens, prompted by our loyalty and devotion to this country and our faith in its greatness, earnestly condemn said proposed alliance with this oppressor of weak people, and protest against alliance with any and all foreign powers.

"Resolved, further, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Another resolution, which was adopted, resolves: "That the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, through its delegates in national convention assembled, pledge to the Government of the United States the lives, fortunes and sacred honor of its members, to the end that the Government of the United States may be successful in its war with the Government of Spain."

Little Cuba was not forgotten, as one resolution reads: "We extend our earnest sympathy to the Cuban patriots in their glorious struggle for independence, a struggle which gives new courage to our people, new hope for Ireland's future. We trust that victorious peace, aided by the efforts of our great nation, will soon bring the Queen of the Antilles the happiness of freedom and the assurance of a prosperous future."

In order that Hibernians who go to the front in the struggle with Spain may be known to future generations, the following was adopted:

"Members of the A. O. H., actuated by an abiding love for American institutions, as well as by the most unselfish patriotism, have responded to the call of the President of the United States for volunteers to serve in the war for humanity, now being

waged on land and sea against Spain, and it is important that record of such members be preserved.

"Resolved, That each division of the order shall forward to the National Secretary a record of the name, age, description and birthplace of each member of such division who has enlisted, or who may hereafter enlist, in the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as the date of such enlistment; that the National Secretary shall enter the same in a book to be called the Military and Naval Roll of Honor of the A. O. H.; that each Division Secretary shall keep the National Secretary informed of the number of engagements participated in by its enlisted members; that all promotions, deeds of bravery and meritorious conduct shall also be noted; said record to be completed when the member is mustered out at the close of the war, if not sooner mustered out in action in defense of our country and its flag."

Another resolution recommended that the order in each State where the same exists shall select some date in each year to be styled "Hibernian Memorial Day," that on such day the members of the order will attend appropriate religious services, praying for the repose of our loved dead, and then proceed, clothed in their proper regalia, to the cemeteries in their locality, to decorate the graves of their deceased brethren.

The following recommendations were also adopted:

"We view with horror the awful sufferings of the peasantry in the west and southwest of Ireland.

"We denounce the heartless barbarity of the hypocritical government which closes its eyes to the terrible spectacle of thousands of its subjects starving within the reach of plenty. We extend our deep sympathy to our unhappy brethren who are reduced to such a state of destitution.

"We recommend that the national officers issue at once a circular to every division of the order, asking that all such, as have been already described, donate as liberally as circumstances permit toward the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. All subscriptions to be forwarded to the National Secretary.

"We also recommend that the sum of \$1,000 be donated from the National Treasury for the same good purpose.

"We further recommend that the last mentioned sum be forwarded at once, and all others as quickly as possible, through such channels as the national officers may select."

Other resolutions were adopted calling upon the race throughout the world to join hands; demanding the discontinuance of the use of histories in the public schools which histories contain any alleged historical facts which may bias children against any section, race or creed; urging the teaching of Irish history in our schools; protesting against the continued incarceration of the Irish political prisoners; recommending the cultivation of Irish music and literature; indorsing the work done by the '98 Centenary Committee of Ireland, Great Britain and France.

The Ladies' Auxiliary adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we call upon the President and Congress of the United States of America to show themselves worthy descendants of American ancestry in denouncing the Anglo-American alliance, and we call upon the American Celt to vindicate the honor of our race, and to show the world that the Irish race down-trodden by England can be a mighty factor in preserving the country in its present crisis as it ever has been in the past."

General Duffield recently paid this compliment to the Ninth Regiment, composed of Boston Irishmen: "With regard to the Ninth Massachusetts, what I have seen of it, it is a regiment that any man might feel proud to command. On the route of march the men behaved themselves splendidly, and they are all made of good fighting material."

The first vessel to carry the American flag around the world was the ship Columbia, which sailed from the port of Boston September 30, 1887.

Subscribe for this paper now.

## BOSTON HERALD SCORED.

Michael Davitt's Hot Letter to That  
Journal for Misrepresenting  
Irish Opinion.

The Boston Herald, which seems to have a leaning toward England and English notions, and of late has knowingly misrepresented Irish opinion in England and Ireland in regard to this country, has received the following letter from Michael Davitt:

To the Editor of the Herald—A genial friend, who does not give his name, sends me a copy of the Herald of June 8, containing an editorial headed "Mixed Opinions." Your are pleased to say a kind word about myself in this article, but apparently with the object of showing that opinion on the Hispano-American war is not strongly pro-American in Ireland, because two other Irish members of Parliament are reported to have wired a birthday greeting to the boy King of Spain. Will you permit me to say, most respectfully, that this message does not sustain your allegation?

Messrs. McAleese and Hammond, the two members in question, are not "the warm political associates of Mr. Davitt," as you say they are, though I make this observation without implying any unfriendly comment upon these gentlemen. They are followers of Mr. T. M. Healey, M. P., and are not supporters of Mr. John Dillon. Your discovery that they wield much influence in Ireland, would, I feel sure, be a surprise to themselves, if your criticism of their communication to Spanish royalty came under their observation.

I notice that you not mention in your article the fact that the London papers which published this message to Alfonso also announced that Sir Howard Vincent "and a number of English members of Parliament" had forwarded congratulations on the same occasion to the same youthful monarch. Was this a piece of news for which the Herald had no space? Or is the explanation of the omission due to the fact that Boston is interested only in the "mixed opinions" of Ireland.

Your sneer in the sentence, "Mr. Davitt seems to intimate that the Irish are the only honest supporters of the American cause to be found in Europe, with the possible exception of the French," may possibly arise from the same reason which could focus your editorial attention upon Mr. Hammond and induce you to ignore Sir Howard Vincent. Permit me to assure you, from a more intimate knowledge of opinions inside and outside this assembly than you can possess, that for one Irishman who may work up a sentimental sympathy in his mind for Spain in this war there are a hundred Englishmen, your own Anglo-Saxon cousins, who are just as "friendly" to the American cause as their ancestors were in 1812 and during the Civil war.

You can insinuate that both Irish and French opinion are equally hostile to America, while you are silent upon outspoken English antagonism such as that of the Saturday Review, which openly calls you "a braggart" and "a bully," and expresses the hope that Spain may gain victories over your flag. But, again, this partiality for Irish and French opinion over that of England may be owing to entire lack of interest on your part as to what Englishmen or papers may say about the war.

You will also be pleased, I feel sure, to learn that, despite the evidence of "mixed opinion" in Ireland, which you find in the message referred to, we have not attempted to coal the Spanish fleet or to provision Spanish ships in this contest which your country is waging for Cuban freedom. These are the evidences of English sympathy for your cause which do not weigh in interest or importance against the two lines of greeting by Messrs. Hammond and McAleese to a boy king. Neither did Ireland order Admiral Dewey out of Hong Kong twenty four hours before Great Britain's proclamation of neutrality was published. But doubtless this fact was likewise not worth recording in the Herald. It did not concern the "mixed opinions" of Ireland.

One word more about "mixed opinions." We read in Ireland a good deal about a city named Boston. Is

it a fact that a certain Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which reflected credit upon the name of its State and on the nationality of its soldiers in 1861 and during the Civil war, went to the front the other day as readily as on the former great occasion? We have not yet learned that the Honorable Artillery Company of your city has gone either to Tampa or to Cuba. Possibly it has not yet recovered from the fatigues of its last expedition to London. Or is it credible that there are, even in Boston, "mixed opinions" on the present war?

The cable has told us of the Sixty-ninth New York marching to a man to the front when asked to do so, and of "dandy" regiments, with the reputation of being uncontaminated with Irish members, being disbanded through decidedly preferring the neighborhood of Coney Island to that of Cuba at the present time. Are these statements correct? And if they are, might it not be well to convert the "mixed opinions" on your own side of Connemara first, before lecturing us upon the possession of two gentlemen who have committed the unpardonable enormity of sending a birthday greeting to a lad of twelve, without a single word of unfriendliness to America in the message? Yours truly, MICHAEL DAVITT, House of Commons Library, London.

## WHEN SCHOOLS OPEN

For the coming year there will be a great many children who will be in need of new

## SCHOOL BOOKS!

Parents will do well to bear this fact in mind, and are advised when making their purchases to procure them of the

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THIS IS STRICTLY A FAMILY AFFAIR.  
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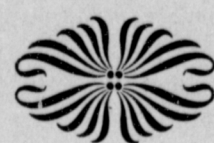
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## PROSPEROUS CAREER AHEAD

For the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Action of the Convention Is Upheld.

Last week there was a meeting in this city of the Board of Directors of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, presided over by the newly elected Supreme President, Hon. Charles O'Donnell, of Chicago, Ill. The business of the meeting was to put into effect the recommendations adopted at the last national convention and formulate plans for increasing the membership under the new administration. That this result will be accomplished is evidenced by the unanimous action taken upon all questions coming before the board.

Supreme President O'Donnell is a leading citizen of Chicago, and is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the Knights and Ladies. He was here for several days, and expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with Louisville.

This city is represented in the board by Dr. William B. Doherty, Supreme Medical Examiner; Mary E. Sheridan, Supreme Treasurer, and T. F. Henley, Supreme Trustee, all of whom are so well known as to render further notice unnecessary.

The Catholic Knights and Ladies of America is an organization which was started in this city in 1890, and has grown until now it has branches in fourteen States. It has paid out a large amount of money to beneficiaries of deceased members, and has thus greatly helped many widows and orphans. It affords cheap insurance to poor people and often provides a home and education for fatherless children.

The fourth biennial convention was held in St. Louis, and there were about 125 delegates present. In 1892, two years after the order was established, a by-law was passed which provided that one fourth of the money paid into the widows' and orphans' fund should be diverted into a reserve fund, and that the income on this fund should be accumulated for ten years, and that after that date all members who were in the order ten years should be given a part of the income of the reserve fund, and at the death of a member who was in the order ten years his beneficiaries should get not only the insurance money but should also be paid back all the money such member paid into this reserve fund.

Several years after this reserve fund was created the State of Illinois passed a law which forbade any fraternal society from paying dividends to living members unless they were disabled or sick, and two years ago Missouri passed the same sort of a law. A fraternal society can not do business in those States without a license from the Insurance Department, and a license was refused in both these States to the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, but they were allowed to do business until their convention should meet in St. Louis, with the understanding that unless they abolished this reserve fund they must leave the State or their officers would be fined or imprisoned.

As expulsion from those States would have done a great wrong to a large number of the members, who would have lost their insurance, the order, for its own growth and for the protection of its members in those States, was compelled to abolish that reserve fund. Other States might have followed the lead of Illinois and Missouri, and difficulties would have increased if the law had been left unchanged.

The money in the reserve fund is very helpful to the members just now. During Mr. McGoff's term as President, as he had promised a lot of new members that only one assessment would be made each month, he was compelled by his promise to allow death claims to accumulate until its deficit amounted to \$14,000. Owing to the difficulty of getting a license in Illinois and the criminal prosecution of the officers who were conducting business there without a license, and owing to the suit in Louisville of Mr. Bell, publisher of the Catholic Advocate, for \$17,000 damages, etc., costs and expenses accumulated against the order until now they amount to about

\$2,000. Mr. Bell got a judgment against the order for \$5,000 because it refused longer to observe a contract which he had gotten from five or six of the incorporators at the very beginning of its existence by which his paper was made the official organ forever! An appeal from that judgment will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

By the order of the convention at St. Louis and the direction of the Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery Division, in this city, \$14,000 of the reserve fund will be used to pay all outstanding approved death claims; \$2,000 will be used to pay outstanding claims against the general fund, and \$7,000 will be set aside to procure a bondsman in the Bell appeal and, if the judgment should be affirmed, pay the judgment with costs and interest.

This still leaves in the reserve fund \$10,000 or \$12,000, and if that is paid into the new "emergency fund," as it ought to be, the order can now go on with a very low assessment against the members and with great success.

The troubles in Illinois and Missouri over the reserve fund and the Bell suit and other matters having been now gotten out of the way, there is no reason why the order should not continue the remarkable growth which it has enjoyed during the last two years.

## HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, speaking of the annexation of Hawaii, said: "Shall we enter upon a policy that requires immense navies and standing armies that involves the enormous taxation necessary to maintain them? If we are to prosecute this war for such purposes it will be a

## SOME IRISH WAR NOTES

Col. Frank J. McGee, General Commanding the Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in place of Gen. Gobin, resigned, was appointed Brigadier-General July 1 by Gov. Hastings. His home is in Wrightsville, York county. During the civil war he served as Lieutenant and Captain in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He became Captain of Company I, Eighth Regiment, in the National Guard, in 1872, and Colonel in 1885.

Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, and is now chaplain on the cruiser Cincinnati, was in New York last week on a visit to his mother. It became known that Father Chidwick would say one of the earlier masses in St. Stephen's Friday morning, and the church was crowded. Father Chidwick was on leave from his vessel, and returned Friday to Newport News. Father Chidwick, in talking of Key West, said that he could not praise too much the Sisters of the Holy Name Convent, whose school had been turned into a hospital for sick soldiers.

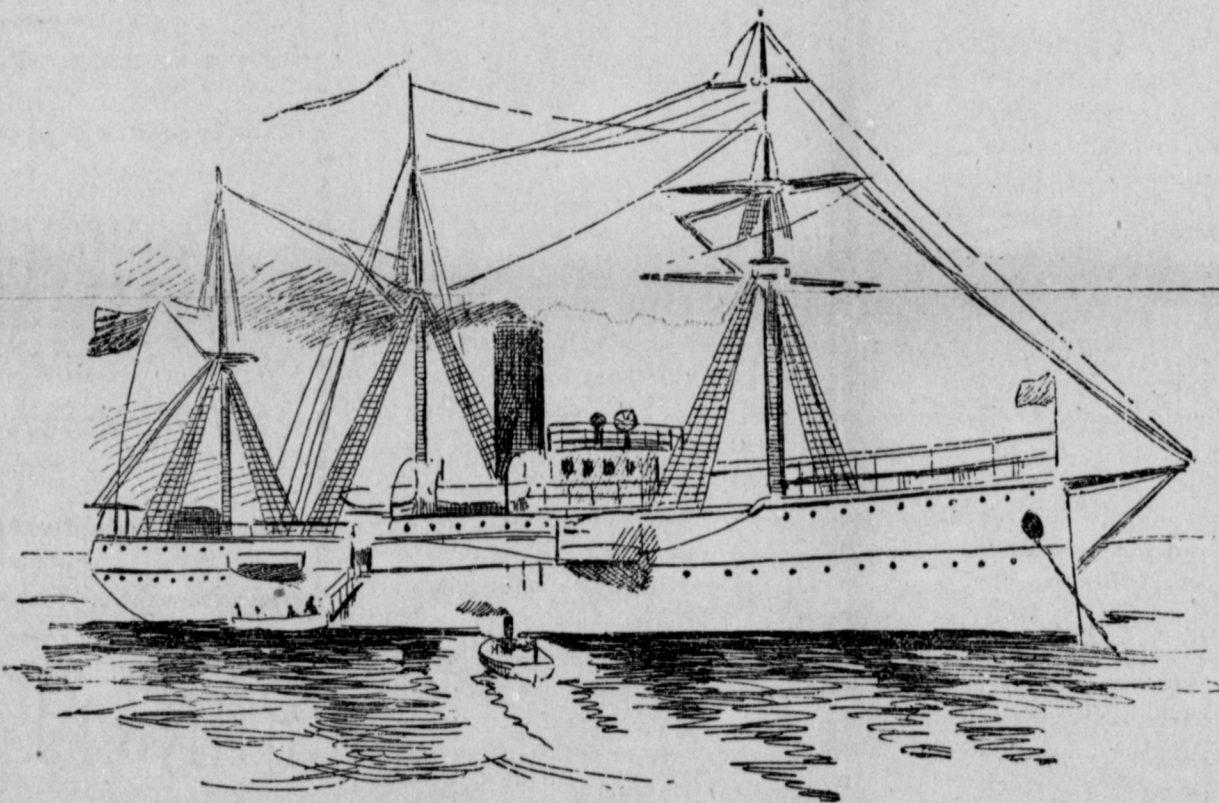
Col. Edward Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth New York, has a particular unruly private in his regiment. By way of punishment he at different times put him in the guard-house, set him to digging ditches and had him in heavy marching order for hours. This had no apparent effect, and the Colonel finally sent for the man. "Look here, my man," said he, "if you don't behave yourself I'll have you sent home." Since then the former unruly man has been the meekest private in the regiment.

very practical advantages from the constant attendance and practical suggestions of Miss Curtis.

As Mr. Cosgrove, of Granard, County Longford, was putting his premises in repair some time ago one of his workmen found a lot of skulls piled indiscriminately together. On further investigation a button was found bearing the French coat of arms, and the inscription, "Republique Francaise." The latter must have undoubtedly belonged to a French soldier, and the skulls are probably the remains of some ill-fated patriots who met death while facing the English steel. Although one hundred years have elapsed since these scenes have taken place, still the memory of those departed heroes are fresh in the minds of Irishmen.

A meeting of the Robert Emmet '98 Century Society was held in Dublin lately. The following resolution was passed by acclamation, amid cheers for Belfast Nationalists: "Resolved, That we, the members of the Robert Emmet '98 Literary Society, Dublin, assembled to commemorate the centenary of the death of the noble Lord Edward Fitzgerald, present our heartiest congratulations to the united Nationalists of Belfast on their great demonstration in honor of the men of glorious '98, and strongly condemn the ruffianism of the so-called defenders of civil and religious liberty." The meeting closed with the singing of "Who Fears to Speak of '98," and hearty cheers were given for Belfast and Cork.

On the one hundredth anniversary of the first blow struck in the great



New Orleans, United States Armored Cruiser.

## Irish News Notes.

The people of Donegal are to be greatly benefited by the extension of the Donegal railway from Strabane to Londonderry. The contractors commenced work on the 4th inst.

An address in Irish was made by Michael Cusack at the recent Vinegar Hill demonstration. The sweet language of the country was heard with satisfaction by the people.

John C. Mahony, a merchants of Kilmish, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county. The appointment has given the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Mahony has been a borough justice for a number of years.

Successful speaking has been established on the telephone trunk service between Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Belfast and Cork. In Waterford the subscriber can sit down and talk to his friend in Cork, Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London or Paris.

In the House of Lords recently the examiners certified for second reading a bill confirming a provisional order of the Local Government Board for Ireland, enabling the Baltinglass Guardians to compulsorily purchase land for making an addition to the existing burial ground.

Miss Curtis, who was recently elected guardian of Carrick-on-Suir Union, now holds the office of chairman of the Rathmuck Dispensary Committee. The union is deriving

rebellion of 1798 the men of County Derry assembled to do honor to the memory of the heroes who died fighting for their freedom. The men of Banagher selected the majestic mountain of Mullagh as their rendezvous, and on this platform, 1,600 feet above the sea, a huge fire was kindled which was visible forty miles away. The mountain commands a view of the whole county of Derry and overlooks the beautiful valleys of the Roe and Faughan. The proceedings were marked by the intensest enthusiasm and lasted far into the night, songs and recitations being given at intervals. James Hugh Hasson delivered an address full of fire and patriotism.

June 20 a large and enthusiastic open-air demonstration was held at Towneychrane Chapel, at the foot of the Nephin mountains, North Mayo. Mr. William O'Brien, in the course of a powerful speech, expressed his gratitude for the genuine Irish cead mille failthe. The terms of the addresses and the extent and enthusiasm of that meeting proved there was still manhood left in North Mayo to insist that they would stand no more of those famines in the West, which are the curse of the country and the everlasting disgrace of English rule in Ireland. If the Royal Commission suggested by Mr. Russell came to the Nephin district they would find that all Mr. Gladstone's land legislation had effected practically nothing in the districts where men were most in need of protection from infamous landlordism.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Kentucky Irish American will be issued every Saturday hereafter from the office of the Bradley-Gilbert Printing Company, Third and Green streets. All matter for publication must be in by Thursday evening to insure its publication, as the paper will go to press every Friday afternoon.

A number of important articles have been crowded out of this issue, but they will keep and will appear next week, among which are two speeches, which will prove of interest to our readers.

We ask our friends to send in their lists of subscribers as soon as possible, that they may be entered upon our mail books. Any persons not receiving the paper will please notify us at once.

Mr. Hugh J. Higgins is authorized to collect and make contracts for subscriptions, and we ask for him the hearty co-operation of the friends of the Kentucky Irish American.

The subscription price is only one dollar per year, which will enable every Irish American in the State to receive it. We will make this one of the best papers published, and want our friends to assist us in getting at least 5,000 subscribers in the city of Louisville and vicinity and 10,000 in the State.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

James Daniels, formerly with the Co-Operative Glass Company, is now with Lawler & Son, the Boone Square grocers.

Mike McMahon, formerly a substitute, has been appointed a member of the fire department by the Board of Public Safety.

Alderman Paul C. Barth is at present acting Mayor of this city, owing to the absence of Mayor Weaver, who is visiting Eastern cities.

William McGee, late Captain of engine company, No. 9, has enlisted in the regular army, artillery branch. For years he was a well-known fireman.

Unity Council, No. 114, Y. M. I., will give its first outing Tuesday, June 19, at Fern Grove. Boats will leave the foot of First street. Dinner will be served by the Council.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary of Mackin Council held a special meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the hall of St. Cecilia's church. It was a well attended and enthusiastic meeting.

A petition asking that the sense of the people of Jefferson county be taken on the question of free turnpikes has been filed in the County Court. The majority of the signers live out in the county.

The annual outing under the auspices of the Cathedral societies will take place at Fern Grove on Thursday, July 28. These societies assure the public a day of pleasure and fun. Fuller details will be mentioned next week.

Col. John H. Whallen is in New York City, where he went to attend a business meeting of a number of managers connected with the theatrical circuit in which he is interested. He has booked all the leading attractions for the coming season.

Mr. Patrick J. Nelligan started on his Government contract Wednesday. He will employ 100 teams, and thereby furnish work to a large number of men. Mr. Nelligan is known as one of the most liberal employers of labor in the city, and consequently there is rejoicing in the west end.

The outing of St. Cecilia's congregation occurred last Tuesday. The crowd was so large that two boats were required to transport the people to Fern Grove. The day was pleas-

ant, and all who went had a good time. There were many kinds of amusement. The "nigger head" was "never touched" by only one. Who was he?

Martin Sheridan, living at 1211 Eleventh street, had a narrow escape from death. He was crossing the Pennsylvania track at Fourteenth and Main streets, and failed to notice an approaching number of cars being backed up by a Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis engine. Con. Nolan, the flagman, who was standing across the track, shouted to him, but he did not seem to hear. Nolan could not step in front of the cars to save Sheridan, so with rare presence of mind he shoved his heavy flag pole against him, knocking him flat on his back out of the way of the passing cars, and thereby saving his life.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

Miss Nellie Fitzpatrick of Indianapolis was last week the guest of Miss Fannie McGrath.

The Marra Bros. have built up a nice trade at their store, near the Court-house. They are both clever, enterprising and progressive young Irish-Americans.

Mrs. Kate Slattery, of East Chestnut street, who has for some time past been suffering from a severe illness, is now improving, and her speedy recovery is hoped for.

Mr. P. C. Donovan, ex-Sheriff and ex-Postmaster, is taking a long-needed rest, but will soon engage in business. He made one of the most efficient Sheriffs Clark county ever had, and as Postmaster left an excellent record.

The delegates from Jeffersonville who will attend the C. K. of A. convention at Anderson, Ind., are as follows: J. B. Murphy, Patrick Tracy, Jonathan Thickstun; alternates, John Miller, Martin Schnatterer and Thos. Monahan.

The Sweeney Bros., of this city, were glad to learn, are again in good shape financially. The plant, which is a very extensive one, was bought in a few days ago at foreclosure sale by a relative of Mike Sweeney. This is one of the most extensive foundry and boat building concerns about the Falls. The firm also have considerable Government work, and is one of the institutions about Jeffersonville which we would like to see progressing. The Sweeneys are among our most progressive citizens, and we are pleased to record that they have plenty of work.

## BENEATH THE WHEELS.

John McGann's Leg Crushed While Coupling Cars.

John McGann, a well-known L. & N. brakeman, met with a serious accident Thursday night at 7:10 o'clock in the railroad yards at South Louisville. He was assisting in switching cars from the main track to the siding. In making a coupling between two oil-tank cars he slipped and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his left leg below the ankle. He was removed to the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. George W. Griffiths. It was found necessary to amputate his leg below the knee. Mr. McGann is nineteen years of age and is unmarried.

## CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

The Catholic Knights of America of Kentucky are already making preparations for their State Council, which will be in session in Bowling Green in September. The various branches of the above order at Louisville, Covington, Newport and vicinity have already named their delegates to this council, who will be headed by Hon. Judge Shine, Dr. J. A. Averdick, Prof. M. Abele, Principal E. Falk and other prominent C. K. of A. officials. Very important State business will be discussed at this council, and delegates to represent Kentucky at the Supreme Council of the order, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., next May, will be elected.

Donovan, formerly with Louisville, has scored more runs and stole more bases than any other player on the Pittsburg team.

## DIVISION JOTTINGS.

Attorney Cosgrove expects to be initiated next meeting.

Each member of the order should subscribe for this paper at once.

Division No. 5 met Wednesday and initiated three members. Five applications were received.

Division No. 2 extends many thanks for the motto presented to them from Divisions Nos. 1 and 4.

Bro. Keaney is expected at the next meeting. He will receive some good pointers on insurance.

It would be well for the Ladies' Auxiliary to get some of No. 2's sweethearts to join their ranks.

Bro. Mulligan has at last been heard from. He is only in Cincinnati looking out for the Y. M. I. insurance.

At the last meeting of No. 2 three applications were received. Two members passed through the County Mayo.

No. 2 learned last night that No. 5 is going to take the Lion. No. 2 will do their share towards controlling such a beast.

As the Hon. Mathew O'Doherty is a member of No. 2, we feel very proud to know we have an orator of so high a standing.

No. 2 possesses the noblest Roman of them all, it is said, in Bro. Owen Keiren, the present County Treasurer. He can hold this office for life.

The eighteen divisions of the A. O. H. of Essex county, N. J., marched in the great parade in Trenton last week under the marshalship of Mr. James Cummings.

No. 3 has held more State offices than any other division. This division will meet Wednesday night to complete arrangements for the lawn fete to be given August 15.

C. J. Ford, known as "The Irishman" of No. 2, is always pleased when the members call upon him. He is a good entertainer, with a great love for the "national game."

The Gramophone concert given by Bro. J. J. Barrett, of No. 2, was not a dead one. No. 4 should have been there and seen the pretty faces (sweethearts) that No. 2 had in attendance.

Young Men's Division, No. 6, meets Tuesday night. This is the youngest division in the city, but it is composed of good material, and boasts of the finest dramatic talent of any society in Louisville.

Col. Joe Taylor desires to return thanks to all the members of the Executive Committee for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they performed their various duties on the occasion of the late celebration.

There is a pretty race on between Martin Sheehan and Joe Cooney, the comedian. Each has a candidate for a prize, and there is interest in which fair one will win. Both ladies deserve all the efforts made in their behalf.

A prize of \$50 in gold will be given the young lady selling the greatest number of tickets to the picnic to be given by No. 5 at Lion Garden. Robert E. Heffernan is doing lively work in the interest of one of the fair contestants.

Division No. 2 at its meeting Thursday night initiated two and received five applications. One member passed through County Sligo and another entered the gate of Limerick. This meeting was very enthusiastic for various reasons.

Bro. C. J. Ford was clothed in his usual Irish humor at the last meeting. The controversy between Bros. Ford and Barrett as to the shortest route and best way to capture Santiago was quite instructive. Bro. Jas. McKenzie, from the Daisy Line, gave one of his old and familiar Irish songs. There was not a dry eye in the hall.

Division No. 1 held an interesting meeting Tuesday evening, when a great deal of routine business was transacted. Two new members were initiated and one application received. Various committees reported, and there were several pleasant features. This division is composed of our most enterprising citizens, and entertains its members and visitors in a royal manner.

Jimmy Manning will clear at least \$10,000 on the season with his Kansas City team.

## SPORTY ITEMS.

Cunningham has won about half the Louisville games this year.

What a fine team the men released by the Louisville management would make could they be gotten together.

Boston has signed Kuhns, of the Atlantic City team, for general utility man.

Jimmy Michael and Tom Linton meet today in a paced race at New York.

Jeffries will not make a match with Jim Corbett for less than twenty-five rounds.

The passing of Bug Holliday leaves only one of the Reds' old guard—McPhee.

Lauder is playing fast ball at third for the Phillies, and has added great strength to the team.

Tom Tracey is willing to make a match with Kid McPartland or any other man in his class.

Tom Cooper is right on Arthur Gardiner's heels for the American championship for 1898.

Henri Cissac, the bicyclist, who trained at Chester Park, is doing splendid work in the East.

Every possible effort is being made to keep the Western League upon its feet, with prospects of success.

Joe Choyinski says that he will box Kid McCoy at the Lenox Club only, and will have nothing to do with the Buffalo club.

Bald must take a brace in his riding or he will play to empty houses when he goes on the road with his new play next fall.

Jimmy Michael, the famous middle-distance rider, has evidently gone stale, having had to postpone two match races within the past week owing to being out of condition.

The release of Harry Davis, who has been secured for the Colonels, was a surprise to the Pittsburgh people. He has played acceptably almost all positions, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition.

Joe Vernier, the Little Roman, was defeated Saturday in a fifteen-mile paced race at Woodside Park, Philadelphia. Joe held the lead for five miles, but Paul Bourotte, of France, passed him and won.

Arthur Gardiner still retains first place in the percentage table, and from present indications will lead the bunch at the finish. Last season Gardiner rode in hard luck, but succeeded in winning quite a number of firsts.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the old-time champion and world-wide favorite, who has been critically ill of typhoid, has so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. The fever has left him, but he is so weak that it will be some time before he is seen in public.

Bill Hoy, the Colonels' deaf mute fielder, says: "Well, the best players are those who do not do much talking. I am not throwing a bouquet at myself when I say this, but you will find that the stars of the profession are quiet men." The Colonels must thus be considered as great noise-makers.

James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy were matched Thursday afternoon to fight twenty rounds for \$20,000 and the championship of the world. The contest will take place at Buffalo, N. Y., on the afternoon of September 10, and will be pulled off under the auspices of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, a Buffalo, N. Y., organization composed of some of the most influential politicians in the State of New York.

Corbett and McCoy will not sign until today, but they were matched and all the details agreed on. The agreement was reached at a meeting of George F. Considine, Corbett's representative, and W. B. Gray, who represented both "Kid" McCoy and the Hawthorne Athletic Club.

Corbett agreed to everything McCoy proposed. He conceded everything without a murmur. By the action of his representative, Corbett is very anxious to fight the "Kid." He agreed to no hitting in the clinches, clean breakaways, etc., in fact, everything McCoy requested.

It was agreed by both men that "Honest John" Kelly, the well-known sporting man of New York, should be the referee.

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